# Unit 5: History of Pakistan - II

## Long Questions

**Q: 1 Narrate the formation of a District Government and its duties.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Formation of district Council
3. Reserved seats
4. Elections of district Nazim and Naib Nazim
5. Duties of district Nazim
6. District Administration
7. Head of district Council
8. District assembly
9. Elections of district Council members
10. Powers of district Nazim
11. Duties of district Council
12. Conclusion

**1-Introduction**

Basic democracies system is indirect democracy. In the subcontinent, the basic democracies system was first introduced by Viceroy Lord Ripon. In Pakistan, it was first introduced by Ayyub Khan. District Council in the third Tier of basic democracies system. Here we will discuss the formation and duties of District Council.

**2-Head of District Council**

District Nazim is the head of District Council. He is the head of District administration. He is supported by District Naib Nazim.

**3- Formation of District Council**

District Council comprises District Nazim, Naib Nazim, General Councillors, Lady Councillors, Labour Councillors and Councillors of Minorities.

**4- District Assembly**

District Nazim and naib Nazim, District councillors, all the Nazims of all the Union Councils in that District are the member of District assembly. They form a house of District assembly. Including budget all the matters of District are approved by the district assembly.

**5- Reserved Seats**

In District assembly, 33% seats are reserved for women, 5% seats are reserved for farmers and labourers, and 5% seats are reserved for minorities.

**6- Elections of District Council members**

All the Nazims, Naib Nazim, and all the councillors of every Union Council in that district vote to elect the members of District councillors.

**7- Elections of District Nazim and Naib Nazim**

District Nazim and Naib Nazim are elected through majority of votes. These members include all the Nazims, Naib Nazims, and all the councillors of every Union Council in that district.

**8-Powers of District Nazim**

The District Nazim is the head of all the administrative powers. The district police and Administration are answerable to the District Nazim.

**9-Duties of District Nazim**

The district Nazim provides political leadership. He is responsible for the development and prosperity of his district. He gives the final approval of every development program and budget.

**10- Duties and Powers of District Council**

The district council makes development programs in the district. It looks after the security arrangements in the district. All the plans and programs, and budget are discussed and approved in District Council. It then sends it to District Nazim for final approval. It can also impose, increase and decrease taxes.

**11- District Administration**

The District administration comprises different departments. The head of every department is called the executive District officer. District Coordination Officer runs the district administration. He helps the District Nazim in administration works.

**12. Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that District government is responsible for all the Affairs of the district. It looks after all the administrative and financial affairs. District Nazim along with his council members and administrative Machinery handles all the affairs.

**Q:2 Explain the efforts made for Islamization between 1977 and 1988.**

**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Shariat benches
3. The setting up of Shariah courts
4. Implementing Shariat ordinance
5. Zakat and Usher ordinance
6. Zakat council
7. Islamiat and Pakistan Studies as compulsory subjects
8. Prayer arrangements
9. Ehtram-e-Ramazan Ordinance
10. Religious Schools
11. Compulsory study of the Arabic
12. The International Islamic University
13. The setting up of Shariat Faculty
14. Conclusion

**1-Introduction**

Pakistan is an Islamic state. Its ideology is Islam. It was created for the implementation of Islamic principles. Here we will discuss the major aspects of the Islamization process during 1977 and 1988.

**2-Shariat Benches**

On 10th February, 1979 Shariat Benches were set up in all the High Courts. Ulema were appointed as judges there.

**3- The Setting up of Shariah Courts**

In 1980, Shariah Courts were set up instead of Benches. They heard the appeals against the decisions of lower courts. The Appeal against Shariat Court was heard by Supreme Court.

**4- Implementing Shariat Ordinance**

In 1979, Shariat Ordinance was passed. All the matters of stealing, drinking alcohol, rape and other crimes were dealt with under Shariat Law.

**5- Zakat and Usher Ordinance**

According to Zakat and Usher Ordinance, 2.5% Zakat is deducted from the bank accounts of all the Muslims on the first Ramadan every year. 10% Usher is deducted from the annual agricultural produce.

**6- Zakat Council**

Zakat Councils were established to distribute the Zakat money among the deserving people. Zakat Council will also determine the deserving people.

**Abolition of interest**

For the abolition of interest, on 1st June, 1981, accounts were opened on profit and loss basis. On 1st July, 1984 all the saving accounts were converted to PLS accounts.

**7- Islamiat and Pakistan Studies as Compulsory Subjects**

In all the educational institutions, Islamiat and Pakistan Studies were made compulsory subjects up to graduation level.

**8- Prayer Arrangements**

In all the Educational Institutes and government offices Zuhr prayer arrangements were made. Prayer committees were also formed to attract the people to prayers.

**9- Ehtram-e-Ramazan Ordinance**

Ehtram-e-Ramazan Ordinance was made for the sanctity of the month of Ramazan. The people not observing sanctity of Ramazan could be sent to jail for three months. There was also a fine of Rs 500.

**10- Religious Schools**

All the religious Schools were looked after by the government. They were given annual grants by the government. Their degrees were considered equal to M.A

**11- Compulsory study of the Arabic**

The study of Arabic language was made compulsory from class-6 to class-8.

**12- The International Islamic University**

In 1981 the international Islamic University was set up in Islamabad. It was for higher education in Islamic learning and law.

**13- The Setting up of Shariat Faculty**

A Shariat faculty was set up in the Quaid-e-Azam University in Islamabad. It provided the higher studies of Hadith, Fiqah and Islamic Law.

**14- Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that Pakistan is an Islamic State. Its ideology is the ideology of Islam. A lot of work was done in Islamization process during 1977 and 1988. Many efforts were made to bring the system of the country according to the ideology of Islam.

**Q:3 Explain the Nuclear program of Pakistan.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
3. Balance of power
4. First atomic blast of India
5. Agreement with France
6. Pressure of America and Russia
7. Zia government
8. Propaganda against Pakistan
9. Claim of Dr Abdul Qadeer Khan
10. First atomic station
11. Atomic blasts of India
12. American pressure
13. Atomic blasts of Pakistan
14. Pressler ordinance
15. Youm-e-Takbeer
16. Conclusion

**1- Introduction**

Pakistan is an atomic power and it is the only Islamic country that has nuclear power. With the support of big powers, India got the nuclear power and conducted first atomic blast in 1974. When Pakistan tried for it, all big powers turned against us. But Pakistan kept on working and achieved Atomic Power after a long and hard struggle.

**2- Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto**

Our atomic program started in 1971 when Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto declared that we need atomic energy which is necessary for our progress and defence. Pakistan need it for its prosperity and defence and not for destruction. Here we will discuss the atomic program of Pakistan step by step.

**3- First atomic blast of India**

India was already working on atomic energy. It wanted to gain power to destroy Pakistan. So it conducted first atomic blast in Rajasthan desert in 1974 and became an atomic power.

**4-Balance of Power**

The balance of power in South Asia was disturbed with the atomic blast of India. Pakistan had to make quick efforts to become an atomic power to maintain the balance of power.

**5- Agreement with France**

In 1976, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto signed an agreement with France to obtain in atomic reprocessing plant. France demanded 40 crore dollars for it. Pakistan paid 10 crore dollars to France in advance.

**6- Pressure of America and Russia**

America, Russia, India and other atomic countries did not want Pakistan to become an atomic power. They pressurized France not to give this plant to Pakistan. France refused to give atomic reprocessing plant to Pakistan.

**7- Zia Government**

In Zia government. Pakistan continued its nuclear program under the supervision of Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan. In 1984, he announced that Pakistan had obtained the technique of enrichment of Uranium.

**8- Propaganda against Pakistan**

With the announcement of Pakistan about enrichment of Uranium, India started propaganda against Pakistan nuclear program. It said that Pakistan could use nuclear weapons on big Indian cities through American F-16 and French aircraft Mirage.

**9- Claim of doctor Abdul Qadeer Khan**

In 1989, Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan claimed that Pakistan had got the capability to produce an atomic reactor. It was a great success for Pakistan and a great shock to all the atomic powers, especially to India.

**10- First Atomic Station**

The first atomic station of Pakistan was set up in Karachi in 1992. But it is not fulfilling the needs of our country. We need to obtain more atomic energy for the development of our growing industries.

**11- Atomic blasts of India**

India conducted five atomic blasts in Pokhran, Rajasthan on 11 May, 1998. It announced its atomic superiority in the region. It was a direct threat to the sovereignty of Pakistan.

**12- American Pressure**

American President, Bill Clinton forced Pakistan not to reply the Indian aggression. America threatened Pakistan to curtail economic aid and supply of defence armaments to Pakistan if it conducted atomic blasts.

**13- Atomic blasts of Pakistan**

In spite of the entire American and international pressure, Pakistan showed a great courage and national integrity. The whole public support was with the government. So Pakistan conducted 7 atomic blasts in the Chaghi Hills of Balochistan on 28th May, 1998.

**14- Pressler Ordinance**

Pakistan refused American directions and international pressure. It conducted 7 atomic blasts. As a result, America discontinued the supply of Defence armaments and curtailed economic aid under "Pressler Ordinance".

**15- Youm-e-Takbeer**

The whole Nation stood by the government and provided full support in atomic program. We celebrate 28 may as "Youm-e-Takbeer" every year. It is celebrated with full honour and enthusiasm.

**16- Conclusion**

Atomic power of Pakistan had made the balance of power stable is the South Asia. As soon as the sound of "Allah-o-Akbar" was played over Chaghi Hills, Pakistan became the seventh atomic power of the world, and first Islamic atomic power. The Pakistani Nation was excited with pride and the enemy's arrogance dashed to the ground.

**Q:4 Write a comprehensive note on the following:**
**A. Tehsil Council**
**B. Tehsil administration**
**C. Tehsil Nazim and Naib Nazim**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

**A) Tehsil Council**

1. Introduction
2. Formation of Tehsil Council
3. Tehsil Nazim and Naib Nazim
4. Educational qualification
5. Reserved seats
6. Administration of Tehsil Council
7. Departments of Tehsil Council
8. Functions and powers of Tehsil Council
9. Conclusion

**(b) Tehsil administration**

1. Introduction
2. Tehsil administration
3. The functions and powers
4. Tehsil Nazim
5. Tehsil municipal officer (TMO)
6. Tehsil officers (TOs)
7. Departments of Tehsil administration
8. Conclusion

**(c) Tehsil Nazim and Naib Nazim**

1. Introduction
2. Formation of Tehsil Council
3. Election of Tehsil Nazim and Naib Nazim
4. Educational qualification
5. Responsibilities of Tehsil Nazim
6. Conclusion

## A. Tehsil Council

**1- Introduction**

Basic democracies system is indirect democracy. In the subcontinent, the basic democracies system was first introduced by Viceroy Lord Ripon. In Pakistan, it was first introduced by Ayyub Khan. Tehsil Council is the third tier of basic democracies system. Here we will discuss the formation and duties of Tehsil Council.

**2- Formation of Tehsil Council**

The Tehsil Council comprises Tehsil Nazim and Naib Nazim, and Naib Nazim of all the Union Councils of that Tehsil. The Tehsil Nazim is the administrative head of the Tehsil government.

**3- Tehsil Nazim and Naib Nazim**

Tehsil Nazim is the administrative head of the administrative machinery of that tehsil. Tehsil Naib Nazim helps him in his duties. Both are jointly elected by majority of votes of the counsellors of that tehsil.

**4- Educational qualification**

According to the rules of local government, the basic qualification of Tehsil Nazim and Naib Nazim should be matric at least.

Election of Nazim and Naib Nazim

Nazim and Naib Nazim of Tehsil Council are elected by majority of votes. All the counsellors of all the Union Councils of that Tehsil vote for the elections of Nazim and Naib Nazim of Tehsil.

**5- Reserved Seats**

In Tehsil Council, 33% seats are reserved for women. 5% seats are reserved for farmers and labourers and 5% seats are reserved for the minorities.

**6- Administration of Tehsil Council**

Tehsil Nazim is the administrative head of the Tehsil government. A Tehsil Municipal Officer (TMO) works under the Tehsil Nazim. Four Tehsil Officers (TOs) work under Tehsil Municipal Officer. They supervise the affairs of the different departments.

**7- Departments of Tehsil Council**

Different departments of Tehsil Council include Finance, budget and accounts, record of land revenue, planning, rural and urban development, municipal coordination and its stages etc.

**8- Functions and Powers of Tehsil Council**

- To approve taxes proposed by Tehsil Municipal Administration
- To approve bye-laws for delivery of municipal services
- To approve annual budget of Tehsil
- To approve long and short term development plans
- To monitor the working of the Tehsil Municipal Administration
- To review the audit reports
- To seek approval of the Tehsil Council of its plans
- To execute and manage development plans
- To enforce all municipal laws
- To prevent encroachments
- To prepare budget

**9- Conclusion**

As a conclusion we may say that Tehsil Council is an important tier of Local Government System. It looks after all the matters of Tehsil and makes development plans. All the Union Councils work under Tehsil Council. It gives report to district Council and is answerable to it.

## B. Tehsil administration

**1- Introduction**

Tehsil administration plays a key role in Local Government System. Tehsil Nazim is the administrative head of Tehsil administration. Then there is administrative machinery that works under Tehsil Nazim. Here we will discuss different aspects of tehsil administration.

**2- Tehsil Administration**

Tehsil Nazim is the administrative head of the tehsil government. A Tehsil Municipal Officer (TMO) works under the Tehsil Nazim. Four Tehsil Officers (TOs) work under Tehsil Municipal Officer. They supervise the affairs of the different departments.

**3- The Functions and Powers**

- To approve taxes proposed by Tehsil Municipal Administration
- To approve bye-laws for delivery of municipal services
- To approve annual budget of Tehsil
- To approve long and short term development plans
- To monitor the working of the Tehsil Municipal Administration
- To review the audit reports

- To seek approval of the Tehsil Council of its plans
- To execute and manage development plans
- To enforce all municipal laws
- To prepare budget

**4-Tehsil Nazim**

The Tehsil Nazim shall head the Tehsil Municipal Administration. He shall be assisted by a Tehsil Municipal Officer. The Tehsil Nazim shall be responsible to ensure that the Tehsil Municipal administration is working properly. He will give them directions and watch its services. His main function is to represent Tehsil Municipal Administration on public occasions.

**5- Tehsil Municipal Officer (TMO)**

The provincial government shall appoint the Tehsil Municipal Officer. He shall work under the Tehsil Nazim. The Tehsil Municipal Officer ensures that tehsil administration works according to rules. He also coordinates the activities of Tehsil Municipal Administration. He provides information to Tehsil Council for the performance of their functions.

**6-Tehsil Officers (TOs)**

Four Tehsil Officers work under the Tehsil Municipal Officer. They supervise the affairs of the different departments.

**7- Departments of Tehsil Administration**

Different departments of Tehsil Council include finance, budget and account, records of land revenue, rural and urban development, Municipal coordination and its stages etc.

**8- Conclusion**

As a conclusion we may say that tehsil administration plays a key role in Local Government System. Tehsil Nazim is the administrative head of Tehsil administration. The administrative machinery that works under tehsil Nazim handles all the administrative affairs of the Tehsil and its union councils.

## C. Tehsil Nazim and Naib Nazim

**1- Introduction**

Tehsil Council plays a key role in Local Government System. Tehsil Nazim is the administrative head of Tehsil Administration. He is assisted by Tehsil Naib Nazim. Then there is administrative machinery that works under Tehsil Nazim.

**2- Formation of Tehsil Council**

The Tehsil Council comprises Tehsil Nazim and Naib Nazim, and Naib Nazims of all the union councils of that tehsil. The Tehsil Nazim is the administrative head of the Tehsil Government.

**3- Election of Tehsil Nazim and Naib Nazim**

Nazim and Naib Nazim of Tehsil Council are elected by majority of votes. All the Counsellors of all the Union Councils of that Tehsil vote for the elections of Nazim and Naib Nazim of Tehsil.

**4- Educational qualification**

According to the rules of local government, the basic qualification of Tehsil Nazim and Naib Nazim should be matric at least.

**5- Responsibilities of Tehsil Nazim**

The Tehsil Nazim shall head the Tehsil Municipal Administration. He shall be assisted by a Tehsil Municipal Officer. The Tehsil Nazim shall be responsible to ensure that the Tehsil municipal administration is working properly. He will give them directions and watch its services. His main functions is to represent Tehsil Municipal Administration on public occasions.

**6-Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that Nazim and Naib Nazim of a Tehsil play a key role in administrative work of Tehsil. Tehsil Nazim is the real head of Tehsil administration. Naib Nazim assists him in this matter. They have an administrative machinery to look after and run the affairs of the Tehsil.

**Q:5 Narrate the important events of Mian Nawaz Sharif Government.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Privatization Commission
3. Agreement among provinces on water distribution
4. Resignation of chief justice and President
5. Pay off loans and adorn the country scheme
6. Right of vote to Pakistanis abroad
7. Restriction on floor crossing
8. Census 1998
9. Removal of 58-2-B
10. Atomic blasts
11. Lahore declaration
12. Entry of Army into WAPDA
13. Kargil attack
14. Conclusion

**1- Introduction**

Mian Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan Muslim League became the Prime Minister of Pakistan in November, 1990. In April, 1993 he was dismissed by president Ghulam Ishaq Khan under the section 58-2-B of the constitution. He was restored by Supreme Court but he resigned in July 1993. In his second term he again became the prime minister in February, 1997. The important events of both the terms of Mian Nawaz Sharif government are given as under:

**2- Privatization Commission**

In 1991 Nawaz Government announced privatization Commission. Official banks and financial institutions were reformed and some of them were sold.

**3- Agreement among provinces on water distribution**

Nawaz government made an agreement on moot dispute among all four provinces. So water distribution dispute was solved forever.

**4- Resignation of Chief Justice and President**

In the beginning of the second term of Nawaz Sharif, many differences developed between the government and the Chief Justice of Supreme Court. The Chief Justice resigned. Later on the president Farooq Ahmed Khan Laghari also resigned.

**5- Pay off loans and adorn the country scheme**

Nawaz government started "pay off loan, adorn the country" scheme. He appealed to the nation to pay off foreign loans. About 17 billion rupees were collected in this head.

**6- Right of vote to Pakistanis abroad**

Nawaz government gave right of vote to all the Pakistani living abroad. In this way they were able to participate in the politics of country.

**7-Restriction on floor crossing**

Under 14th amendment in constitution, the government imposed restriction on floor crossing by Assembly members. No member was to vote in favour of any party other than his own. The violator would be expelled from the party.

**8-Census 1998**

An important event in Nawaz government was that census 1998 was conducted. According to that census, total population of Pakistan was 13 crore.

**Lahore-Islamabad Motorway**

Lahore-Islamabad Motorway is the longest Motorway of South Asia. This scheme was made in the first term of Nawaz Sharif. But it was completed in his second term. Nawaz Sharif inaugurated Lahore-Islamabad motorway in 1998.

**9- Removal of 58-2-B**

General Zia-ul-Haq made 8th amendment in the 1973 constitution. He added a section 58-2-B in the constitution. Under that section, the president was given unlimited powers to dissolve the assemblies anytime. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan used 58-3-B twice. Once it was used by President Farooq Ahmed Khan Laghari. Nawaz government removed this amendment from the constitution through 13th amendment.

**10- Atomic blasts**

Nawaz government conducted atomic blasts on 28th May, 1998. Hence, Pakistan shattered the superiority of India in this field and became 7th atomic power of the world.

**11- Lahore Declaration**

In 1999, the Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee came to Lahore with the message of goodwill. He and Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif announced many plans to normalize mutual relations. They signed an agreement, called Lahore Declaration.

**12- Entry of army into WAPDA**

In 1999, WAPDA was handed over to army. This step was taken to uproot corruption and to reduce load-shedding. But it did not produce desired results.

**13-Kargil Attack**

In 1999 during Nawaz government, General Pervez Musharraf attacked Kargil and captured a few areas. But our army was called back on the advice of American President, Bill Clinton.

**14-Conclusion**

Nawaz Sharif had two terms of the government. Many important incidents took place in his government. The most important are agreement among the provinces on water

distribution, atomic blasts, removal of 58-2-B. In his second term he did not have good terms with judiciary.

**Q:6 State the important events of prime minister Benazir Bhutto government.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Dissolution of Balochistan assembly
3. Presidential elections
4. Pakistan rejoins Commonwealth
5. Foreign policy
6. Social welfare
7. Use of 58 2B by president
8. Benazir's second era
9. Development programs
10. Plans for farmers and women
11. 8th Five year plan
12. Foreign visits and Kashmir problem
13. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government
14. Dismissal of Benazir government
15. Conclusion

**1- Introduction**

Benazir Bhutto became the first woman prime minister of Pakistan in December 1988. She was dismissed by President Ghulam Ishaq khan on the charges of corruption. In her second term, she again became the Prime Minister in October 1993. But again she was dismissed by President Farooq Ahmed Khan Laghari in November 1996. The important events of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto government are given below:

**2- Dissolution of Balochistan Assembly**

Benazir government dissolved Balochistan assembly when its Chief Minister could not gain vote of confidence. But Balochistan High Court restored the house.

**3- Presidential elections**

Ghulam Ishaq Khan won the Presidential elections in Dec. 1998 and became the President of Pakistan.

**4- Pakistan rejoins Commonwealth**

Pakistan separated from Commonwealth in 1972 but rejoined it in 1989.

**5- Foreign policy**

Pakistan had "No-confrontation police" with India. Indian Prime Minister Rajeev Gandhi visited Pakistan to attend fourth SAARC conference. India and Pakistan joined hands for good relations.

**6- Social Welfare**

Benazir government launched people works programme for development and social welfare of the country. Another department "Placement Bureau" was also set up for providing employment to the people.

**7-Use of 58-2-B by President**

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan used his powers under section 58-2-B of the constitution and dismissed Benazir government on charges of corruption. He dissolved National Assembly on 6th August, 1990.

**8- Benazir's Second Era**

In her second term. She again became the prime minister in October, 1993. But again she was dismissed by President Farooq Ahmed Khan Laghari in Nov. 1996. The important events of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto government are given below:

**9-Development Programs**

In her second term, Benazir started many development programs. She started the construction of Karachi flyover and Lahore bypass.

**10- Plans for Farmers and Women**

Kisan Bank was set up for providing loans to farmers. National tractor scheme was also launched for farmers.

Many social and health policies were formed for women. Women police stations and courts were set up for providing them legal protection.

**11- 8th Five Year Plan**

Benazir government started 8th Five Year Plan for the development and prosperity of the country.

**12- Foreign visits and Kashmir problem**

Benazir Bhutto visited Iran and Turkey and signed agreements to cooperate in different fields. She also got their moral support on Kashmir issue.

**13-Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government**

Pir Sabir Shah of Muslim League was the Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. His government was dissolved in 1994. Aftab Sherpao of Peoples Party was elected as the Chief Minister.

**14- Dismissal of Benazir Government**

President Farooq Ahmad Khan Lagari used his powers under section 58-2-B of the constitution. He dismissed Benazir government in November, 1996.

**15- Conclusion**

Benazir Bhutto was the daughter of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. Twice she became the Prime Minister of Pakistan but she could never complete her 5-year term. Every time her government was dismissed by president on the charges of corruption.

**Q:7 Describe the important aspects of the 1973 constitution.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Preamble
3. Written constitution
4. Federal constitution
5. Semi -rigid constitution
6. National language
7. Islamic constitution
8. Independent judiciary
9. Parliamentary constitution
10. Supremacy of constitution
11. Constitutional institution
12. Bicameral legislature
13. Fundamental rights
14. Conclusion

**1- Introduction**

A constitution is a written set of fundamental rules which govern the conduct of a state. Pakistan is an Islamic country and Islam is its ideology. Its constitution is based on Islam and Sunnah. 1973 constitution is the third constitution of the country and it is working ever since it was established.

**2- Preamble**

The Objectives Resolution has been included in the Preamble of the constitution. In 1985, it was made a regular part of constitution through an amendment. According to this, the sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty. The representatives of people or the rulers will use their powers as a sacred bond. They will work within the limits of Quran and Sunnah.

**3- Written constitution**

Like all the previous constitutions, it is also a written document. It comprises 280 articles, 12 parts and 6 judicial records.

**4- Federal constitution**

The 1973 constitution is called the federal constitution. Like the previous constitutions Pakistan is declared as the federal state in it. The Federation of Pakistan consists of four provinces, Federal Capital and some tribal areas.

**5- Semi-rigid constitution**

1973 constitution is a semi rigid constitution. It is not easy to make amendment in it and also it is not extremely difficult. The two third (2/3rd) majority of parliament (national assembly and Senate) can make any change in the constitution.

**6- National language**

Urdu was declared the National Language. But the government will make arrangements to make Urdu the official language within 15 years. Till that time English will remain official language.

**7- Islamic constitution**

The official religion of Pakistan is Islam. The president and the Prime Minister will be the Muslims. The name of the country will be "Islamic Republic of Pakistan". The government will facilitate the public to live according to Islam. It will also take steps to abolish interest. Steps will be taken to bring the system of zakat, Auqaf and Ushr.

**8- Independent judiciary**

Judiciary of Pakistan is separated from executive. It will be totally independent. It will work without any pressure. The salaries of judges will be handsome and they will be given security of jobs.

**9- Parliamentary constitution**

There will be parliamentary form of government in the country. The tenure of National Assembly will be five years. President is elected by the parliament and provincial assemblies. He is the head of the state. Prime Minister is elected by National Assembly. He is the head of the government.

**10- Supremacy of constitution**

The constitution has Supreme place. Everyone has to obey it. No one can abrogate the constitution. If someone does it, he is sentenced to death.

**11- Constitutional institution**

Several institutions have been set up in constitution. These institutions solve the problems of national interest. Council for Common Interest, National Economic Council, National Finance Commission, and Election Commission of Pakistan are the examples.

**12- Bicameral legislature**

The Parliament consists of two houses. The Upper house is called Senate. This is a permanent house. Every province is given equal seats in Senate. Its tenure is six years. It consists of 104 members.

The lower house is called National Assembly. The total members of National Assembly are 342. Its tenure is five years.

**13- Fundamental rights**

All the citizens of Pakistan are given fundamental rights. Constitution gives full security to the fundamental rights. No assembly can pass any law against the fundamental rights of the citizens.

**14- Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that the constitution is the mother of all the systems of the country. It is the foundation of the country. It provides directions to all the Institutions and individuals for smooth running of the state.

**Q: 8 Explain the following:**
**(a) Jihad-e- Afghanistan**
**(b) The nationalization of industries in Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's period.**
**Ans:**

**(a) Jihad-e-Afghanistan**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Russian invasion of Afghanistan
3. Afghan policy of Gen. Zia
4. The beginning of Jihad
5. Afghan Refugees
6. Pakistani support
7. Defeat of Russia
8. Geneva Accord
9. Withdrawal of Russian forces
10. Appreciation for Pakistan
11. The impact on Pakistan
12. Conclusion

**1- Introduction**

Pakistan has great geographical importance. Its location makes it important in the world. It is particularly important for Russia as it provides sea route to Russia. Russia invaded Afghanistan first in 1979 and later wanted to reach Pakistan. But Russian forces were bravely checked by Afghanistan Mujahideen. Afghan Mujahideen defeated to Russia with the help of Pakistani support.

**2- Russian invasion of Afghanistan**

Russia invaded Afghanistan in 1979. It wanted to get approach to Pakistani sea routes. It was a great challenge for Pakistan Government. Also it was a matter of great concern for America because it could destroy the balance of power.

**3- Afghan Policy of Gen. Zia**

The President of Pakistan General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq adopted a firm policy in Jihad-e- Afghanistan. Pakistan stood against the Russian intervention with great confidence and courage. We provided every kind of moral and military support to Afghan Mujahideen.

**4- The beginning of Jihad**

Afghan Nation bravely stood against the Russian forces. They announced Jihad against them and fought with National and Islamic spirit. Pakistan also provided them full sport which raised their morale.

**5- Afghan Refugees**

During Jihad-e-Afghanistan, more than 30 lacs refugees migrated to Pakistan. It created deep impact on Pakistani society. Pakistan had to provide them shelter and every other necessity of life. It was a great burden on Pakistan.

**6- Pakistani support**

Pakistan provided every kind of support to Afghan Mujahideen during the war. It raised their morale and they inflicted heavy defeat in every field on a super power like Russia.

**7- Defeat of Russia**

Afghan nation fought very bravely. Pakistan also provided them every kind of support. They inflicted heavy defeats on Russian forces in every field of war. It disappointed Russian soldiers. Russia was completely demoralized and became totally helpless in 1986 but the war continued.

**8- Geneva Accord**

In April, 1988 America and Russia met in Geneva. The Pakistani Prime Minister Muhammed Khan Junejo was also present there. There Russia signed an accord, accepted defeat and announced to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan.

**9- Withdrawal of Russian forces**

According to Geneva Accord, Russia withdraw its forces from Afghanistan on 15th February, 1989. It was the end of Afghan Jihad. Pakistani strategy was successful and Afghanis were the winners.

**10- Appreciation for Pakistan**

The services of General Zia-ul-Haq were praiseworthy in Jihad-e-Afghanistan. The Afghan Policy was successful and Pakistan was appreciated on international level.

**11- The impact on Pakistan**

Jihad-e-Afghanistan created everlasting impact on the economy and Society of Pakistan. The Migration of over 30 lacs Muhajireen was a big burden on our economy and Society. We had to provide them shelter and all other necessities of life. It's after effects are still seen in our society.

**12- Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that Afghan nation defeated a super power with the spirit of Jihad. Pakistan provided them every kind of support. Russia was greatly humiliated. But the migration of Afghan Muhajireen proved to be a big burden on our economy.

**(b) The nationalization of industries in Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's period.**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Condition of economy
3. Main objective of Bhutto
4. Steps of government
5. Nationalization of industries
6. Names of few industries
7. Termination of directors
8. Nationalization of more industries
9. Industrial and economic stability
10. Conclusion

**1- Introduction**

Pakistan is an agricultural state but it has been trying to make progress in industrial field. Different governments have been taking measures for the development of industry. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto also took effective steps to improve the industrial sector. Here we will discuss some of his industrial reforms.

**2- Condition of economy**

In Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's Time, there was Capitalist Economy in the country. Industrial sector was revolving in few hands. In 1971 only 22 families owned 60% of industrial assets and 80% of insurance business. They were richer and richer but common industrial worker was not establishing.

**3- Main objective of Bhutto**

Bhutto considered industrial development and stability very important for the economy of the country. He did not like Capitalist Economy in which wealth concentrates in few hands. He wanted the betterment of common public.

**4- Steps of government**

On 22nd December, 1971 the government confiscated the passports of all 22 families. The industrial licences of worth 100 million issued to 19 companies were also cancelled.

**5- Nationalization of industries**

On 2nd January, 1972 Bhutto government issued an ordinance. Under that ordinance 10 heavy industries of Pakistan were nationalized by the government. These were taken in government control.

**6- Names of few industries**

Assembling plants for motor car industry, heavy and fundamental chemical industry, steel making and iron industry, petrochemical industry, cement industry, heavy electrical equipment industry etc.

**7- Termination of directors**

The government terminated the services of the directors of 20 industrial units and closed their managing agencies. Government itself appointed managing directors of every industrial unit.

**8- Nationalization of more industries**

On 16 June, 1972 eleven more industrial units were nationalized by the government. So nationalization of maximum heavy units was achieved.

**9- Industrial and economic stability**

The step of nationalization of industries was taken for Industrial development and stability. This goal was successfully achieved and economic stability appeared in Pakistan.

**10- Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that only few families were taking the advantage of the Capitalist Economy. Z.A Bhutto nationalized the industries just after he came in power. He also brought many other reforms in industrial sector. This brought industrial development and economic stability in country.

**Q:9 Explain labour reforms of Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.**

**Ans:**

**1- Introduction**

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto took office as the President of Pakistan and Chief Martial Law Administrator on December 20, 1971. He was the first Civilian Chief Martial Law Administrator. He made many economic reforms to take Pakistan out of economic crisis. The economic reforms include Nationalization of industries, banks and insurance companies and many agricultural and labour reforms as well.

The labour reforms of Bhutto government are as under:

**2- The Representatives of labourers in Administrative Committees:**

The representative of the labourers were included in the administrative committee which was responsible for running the affairs of the factory. Their representation was 20% of the total strength and they had the right to check the accounts and stores.

**3- Annual bonus for labourers:**

Annual bonus equal to one month's salary was announced for labourers. Special bonuses were also announced in case the production increased.

**4- Working Hours**

The working time of the labourers was rescheduled. 48 working hours within a week were regulated instead of 54 hours. They would be given extra remuneration if they willingly worked overtime.

**5- Rights to pension, insurance and gratuity**

Every labourer would have the rights of old age pension, insurance and gratuity. Medical facilities under the social security scheme would be given to the labourers and it would be paid for by the owners.

**6- Social security benefits:**

Under social security benefits scheme the labourers were given free medical facilities and its costs were to be paid by the owners. It was compulsory to give free medical check up to every workers.

**7- Facilities of housing and education**

Every worker would be provided with the facilities of housing and education. Labourers would be provided houses to live or paid money for rent. The basic education of a labourers child would be free. Free education up to matriculation of at least one child was the responsibility of the factory.

**8- Industrial relations commission:**

An Industrial Relations Commission was set up for the settlement of the disputes among the labourers through trade unions. Junior courts were set up in this respect so that labourers could have the right to take their cases to the labour courts.

**9- Creation of stewardship post:**

A post of "Stewardship" was created who was responsible for setting differences between the mill owners and the labourers.

**10- Job security**

Mill owners were bound to give solid reasons before termination of a labourer for job security purpose so that unfair terminations could be avoided.

**11- Conclusion**

By summing up the discussion above, we conclude that in Bhutto government labourers were given job security through the labour reforms and laws were made to solve problems of labourers and give social and economic security to them.

Satisfied labourers............more production......... Prosper Pakistan

**Q:10 Describe agricultural reforms of Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.**

**Ans:**

**1- Introduction**

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took oath as the President of Pakistan First civilian Chief Martial Law Administrator. He not only made many economic and labour reforms, but made numerous agricultural reforms for improvement of agriculture in Pakistan. The basic object of his agricultural reforms is to liberate the farmers from clutches of feudal lords.

**2- The limit of land ownership by individuals:**

The limit of land ownership irrigated by canals, was fixed up to 150 acres and land irrigated by natural rains was up to 300 acres. The land beyond these limits was confiscated and distributed among farmers and peasants. By March 1976, 1.5 million acres of land was distributed to the farmers.

**3- The limit of land ownership for government servants**

The land purchased by government servants during their services or two years after their retirement, was Limited up to 100 acres. The surplus land, would be taken over by the Govt. The army officers were exempted from this policy.

**4- Exemption in limit of land ownership**

No one except for educational institutions was allowed to cross this limit of land.

**5- Land and Water tax**

Only landlords would pay the land and water tax. The peasants would be exempted from it.

**6- Livestock farms, stables and gardens**

No extra land was allowed for livestock farms, stables and gardens.

**7- Protection to Peasants**

The landlords were not allowed to evict the peasants one-sidedly. Only those peasants could be evicted who did not give apportionments or violated the rules.

**8- Consolidation of land**

Fragments of land were combined under a new scheme named consolidation of land.

**9- Encouraging the mechanical farming**

Financial aid was given to Anjuman Imdad-e-Bahami to support mechanised farming in Pakistan, and its services and work were recognized.

**10- Easy loans**

For the purchase of Agricultural Machinery like tractors, loans were granted to the farmers and landlords on easy installments.

**11- Conclusion**

We can conclude that Bhutto improved the situation of poor peasant and farmers through these agricultural reforms. He liberated them from the cruel clutches of feudal lords helped increase in production by promoting mechanical farming supported by easy loans.
Bhutto promoted mechanical farming by providing easy loans to farmers that resulted in increase of production.

**Q:11 What were the impacts of nationalization on industry, education, Commerce and trade in Bhutto government?**

**Ans:**

**1- Impact on Industry:**

Here are the positive and negative impacts of nationalization of industry.

**Positive impacts:**

1. Due to the labour reforms of 1972, the exploitation of the labourers was ended. Their salaries and other benefits were increased.
2. The industrial institutions began to pay all duties and taxes to the government, which increased the national income, and the country advanced towards program.
3. The mill owners showed better attitude with the labourers. Strikes were gradually decreased.
4. The hold of 22 families in the industrial circle ended and the capitalist class we discouraged.
5. The control over the industrial units helped the government to maintain the prices of the industrial goods.

**Negative impact:**

1. Since the industries came under government control, the capitalists set up only few industries in Pakistan, due to which the industrial development slowed down. By taking the control of industrial units, the government expenditure increased tremendously.
2. The labour Union took advantage of the political freedom and went on strikes and demonstration frequently for seeking increase in benefits, which greatly affected the performance of the units.
3. Political appointments of the labourers were made in the industrial units for nothing who were interested more in benefits than in work. So the speed of work became slow gradually.

4. The salaried staff did not shoulder their responsibilities seriously which promoted corruption in the country.
5. Due to government control, many low production units were also running which increased the burden on the national treasury.

**2- Impact on education**

Here are the positive and negative impacts of nationalization of education.

**Positive impacts:**

1. The Government of Mr. Bhutto nationalized many of the private educational institutions in the country in 1971. The salaries of the educational staff working in these institutions were very low. Due to nationalization, the financial benefits of the employees were brought on a par with those of the government educational institutions.
2. Students were given special concessions in transport fares which encouraged the poor parents for sending their children to the government schools. The student scholarships were also increased four times.
3. Many medical, engineering and professional universities were established for the better development of the country. Schools and colleges were upgraded which opened the door for higher education.
4. Training institutions for the school teachers were established in the entire country, and thousands of untrained teachers were given proper training.
5. Approval was given to setup Allama Iqbal Open University, which provided the students with an opportunity to study through correspondence educational electronic media centers for adults were also opened.

**Negative impacts**

1. By nationalization of the private educational institutions the government had to pay the salaries of the staff from the national treasury. This financial burden increases the difficulties of the government.
2. The Bhutto government encouraged the import of machinery and raw material for industrial expansion. The trade balance of Pakistan improved and the country was advanced towards progress. Economic growth started in the country.
3. The export was increased. Even the vegetables and onions began to be exported.
4. Agricultural reforms increased farm produce which enhanced national and foreign trade.

**Negative impacts**

1. Inflation affected the salaries class the most. Devaluation of currency though increased export, but also increased the price of commodities.
2. The import of luxury goods increased. There was an increase in the import expense of machinery which affected the balance of payment.
3. Due to the burden on the national treasury, the secure reserves of foreign exchange started decreasing.
4. The increase in oil prices tumbled the trade balance of Pakistan in 1973.

**Q:12 Write note on the following:**
**(a) The era of government of Muhammad Khan Junejo**
**(b) The causes of the Military take-over of 12th October 1999**
**Ans:**

**(a) The era of government of Muhammad Khan Junejo**

**1- Introduction**

General Zia ul Haq amended 1973 Constitution from parliamentary to a presidential system. The President took complete powers and the powers of the Parliament were curtailed. Non-party elections were held for the National Assembly in 1985. The first session of the National Assembly was called on 23rd march, 1985. General Zia ul Haq took the oath as the President for the next five years, and Muhammed Khan Junejo took the oath as the Prime Minister.

Following are the important events of Muhammad Khan Junejo era:

**2- Muhammed Khan Junejo as president of the Muslim League**

All the non- party members of the National Assembly formed an official parliamentary group in January 1986 which was named as the 'Pakistan Muslim League'. Muhammad Khan Junejo was elected its president. He started to expand Muslim League membership in the entire country. The Provincial Chief Ministers became Muslim League's provincial presidents and its offices were opened all over Pakistan. The Muslim League was organized as a political party and its primary units started enrollment at the lower level.

**3- Foreign tours**

The lifting of Martial Law and the restoration of democracy was welcomed by the foreign world. Muhammad Khan Junejo made successful tours of Turkey, Germany and United States of America in 1986. Different agreements of mutual interest were signed during these tours.

**4- Development programmes of Muhummad Khan Junejo's government**

Mohammed Khan Junejo's modesty, honesty and national spirit were very much liked by the public. The 7 - Marla housing scheme, 5 - point development programme and plans to raise the literacy rate were appreciated, which played an important role for the development of the country.

**5- Ojhri camp disaster**

A sudden fire broke out in an arms depot located between Rawalpindi and Islamabad in 1988. Many citizens were killed in this disaster. After hectic efforts of one week, it was brought under control. The Prime Minister was on a tour of Sindh, and the president on a tour of Kuwait. Both returned immediately to Islamabad. The Prime Minister formed an investigation committee and its report was presented to president Zia ul Haq.

**6- The dismissal of the Junejo government**

Due to some political changes, differences developed between the President and the Prime Minister in 1988.

After returning from foreign tour, the Prime Minister called a Press Conference on 29th May, 1988 at the airport and answered the questions of the news reporters. On the same day, the president declared dismissal of the Junejo Government and dissolution of all assemblies in a press conference held in Army House. This is how three years regime of Muhammed Khan Junejo ended.

**(b) The causes of the Military take-over of 12th October 1999**

**1- Introduction**

On 12th October 1999, the Chief of Army Staff General Pervez Musharraf suspended the constitution, overthrew the government of Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and dissolved the national and provincial assemblies. The Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's decision of appointing general Zia-ud-din as chief of Army staff was also declared unconstitutional.

**2- Nawaz, judiciary Strain**

An unrest and strain was created between the Nawaz Government and the judiciary, when the parliament passed the bill of ' setting up courts for quick hearing' unanimously in August 1999.

**3- Suspension of notification**

In September 1999 when the government lessened the number of judges of Supreme Court from 17 to 12, Supreme Court suspended that notification, this increased tension, in the relationship between the government and judiciary.

**4- Removal of 58-2-B and political unrest**

Mian Nawaz Sharif removed 58-2-B that gave the right of demolishing the assemblies to the president through 13th amendment. That step was not appreciated by some political groups and created unrest.

**5- Washington declaration**

In May 1999 a War was fought between India and Pakistan at Kargil. In July 1999, Nawaz Sharif signed a cease fire in America on the advice of American President Bill Clinton. This ceasefire agreement is called the ' Washington declaration'. The army and general public were disappointed and angry on this step by the Nawaz Government.

**6- Resignation of General Jehangir Karamat**

In October 1999 when General Jehangir Karamat advised to form a ' National Security Council' to protect the interest of national security, Nawaz Sharif took General karamat's resignation and appointed General Pervez Musharraf as Chief of Army Staff on his place. Kargil incident had created distance between Nawaz and Karamat.

**7- Appointment of general Zia Ud-din as chief of Army staff**

When General Pervez Musharraf was on an official foreign tour, Mian Nawaz Sharif dismissed him and appointed General Zia ud-din; who did not have much influence in army, as the Chief of Army Staff. Higher command of Army denied to accept him the chief and arrested General Zia ud-din. When Musharraf returned the country on 12th October 1999 he overthrew the Nawaz Government and suspended National and Provincial Assemblies.

# Unit 6: Pakistan in World Affairs

## Long Question

**Q:1 Explain the objective of Pakistan's foreign policy.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. What is foreign policy?
3. Foreign policy of Pakistan
4. Objectives of foreign policy
5. Sovereignty of the state
6. Security of borders
7. Maintenance of freedom
8. Maintenance of world peace
9. Protection of ideology
10. Relations with the Islamic countries
11. Financial and economic stability
12. Relations with super powers
13. Relations with western countries
14. Cultural enrichment
15. Conclusion

**1- Introduction**

A country exists in a society of countries. It cannot live and exist alone. Like an individual, it also needs to have good relations with other countries. No country is gifted with every kind of resources. Natural resources are scattered in different countries. So it is necessary for every country to have good relations with other countries to fulfil the needs of its people.

**2- What is foreign policy?**

Foreign policy is the set of fundamental principles and objectives which a country has to follow to establish relations with other countries. These principles and objectives are not fixed. Every country makes its foreign policy according to her needs.

**3- Foreign policy of Pakistan**

Pakistan is an ideological sovereign country. It is a developing country and an atomic power. Its foreign policy revolves around its economic and security motives. It also needs capital and machinery from other countries. It has to develop its trade also. So it develops a good relations with the Muslim countries and with all developed countries.

**4- Objectives of foreign policy**

Here we will discuss the principles and objectives of the foreign policy. It will help to understand the direction of the foreign policy of Pakistan.

**5- Sovereignty of the state**

Security of its borders and sovereignty of the country is the basic objective of the foreign policy of Pakistan. While making relations with other countries, national safety and integrity are given foremost importance. We respect the sovereignty of other countries and expect the same from them.

**6- Security of borders**

Security of our borders is another fundamental objective of our foreign policy. We establish the relations with those countries which respect and help in our territorial security. Pakistan is against any violence and use of power against any other country. So it follows the charter of the United Nations.

**7- Maintenance of freedom**

Our foreign policy is based on complete freedom of the country. Maintenance of territorial, ideological and cultural freedom is an important objective of the foreign policy of Pakistan. Along with territorial freedom, we must enjoy freedom of ideology and culture. We never accept any pressure for making changes in ideology and culture.

**8- Maintenance of world peace**

Pakistan is a peace loving country. It always follows the charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of world peace. It wants that all the conflicts must resolve in a peaceful manner. Pakistan is against terrorism and extremism in the world. We want Kashmir issue to be solved on table under United Nations.

**9- Protection of ideology**

An important objective of our foreign policy is the protection of ideology. Pakistan is an ideological state. It was created to practice Islamic principles. We can never make relations with other countries against our ideology. Our foreign policy does not allow relations with other countries at the cost of our ideology.

**10- Relations with the Islamic countries**

Pakistan is always willing to do anything for the unity of Islamic world. It aims at creating harmony and cooperation among them. Being an Islamic country, Pakistan aims at making friendly and brotherly relations with other Islamic countries. Pakistan has played an important role in establishing organization of the Islamic conference.

**11- Financial and economic stability**

Financial and economic stability is an important objective of our foreign policy. Economic stability has A Remarkable effect on our foreign policy. We have cordial relations with all the countries which can financially help us. We encourage foreign investors and provide them facilities.

**12- Relations with super powers**

The geographical location of Pakistan has an extreme importance for Russia, America and China. Our neighbour India is in rivalry with us and wants to see Pakistan a weak country. So Pakistan aims at establishing strong relations with all the super powers. It is essential to keep balance and for getting support in the United Nations.

**13- Relations with western countries**

Having strong relations with Western Countries is an important objective of the foreign policy of Pakistan. It has given strength to our trade and economy. We get investments from Western countries and they also provide us financial support in social welfare programs. Many NGOs of the Western countries are working here for the promotion of public services.

**14- Cultural enrichment**

The cultural factor has a strong influence on the foreign policy of Pakistan. Our cultural reflects the Islamic values in our nation. So Pakistan develops strong relations with

Islamic countries. It gives strength to our ideology and keeps it alive. Our foreign policy aims at developing relations with all countries which have cultural harmony with us.

**15- Conclusion**

So as a conclusion we can say that the foreign policy is based on strong grounds. Our relations with all the Muslims and non -Muslim countries have specific objectives. We follow particular rules and regulations in framing our foreign policy. It aims at maintaining freedom and sovereignty and giving strength to its economy and culture.

**Q:2 Analyse the relations between Pakistan and India.**

**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Division of the sub-continent
3. Early problems and Kashmir issue
4. Kashmir issue in UNO
5. Delaying tactics of India
6. Pak- India wars
7. Water issue and Indus water treaty
8. Role of India in 1971
9. Shimla pact
10. Atomic blasts of India
11. Atomic blasts of Pakistan
12. Kargil war and Washington declaration
13. Agra conference
14. SAARC conference
15. Conclusion

**1- Introduction**

Pakistan and India have not been in good terms right from the beginning. They have fought three wars and both are atomic powers. They are developing countries but spending most of their resources on their defence. Here we will discuss the relations between Pakistan and India.

**2- Division of the sub-continent**

The Muslims and the Hindus have been living together in the sub-continent for centuries but could not become one Nation on ideological grounds. In 1947, Pakistan and India emerged on the map of the world as sovereign and independent States. Since then India have been making every possible effort to weaken Pakistan.

**3- Early problems and Kashmir issue**

At the time of independence, India created huge problems for Pakistan. It wanted to weaken Pakistan so that it would again become a part of India. The main issue was created by boundary Commission. It awarded Pakistani areas to India and gave her access to Kashmir. So India captured Kashmir by force. Since then, Kashmir has been a bone of contention between two countries.

**4- Kashmir issue in UNO**

When India captured Kashmir by force, the Kashmiri Muslims fought against Indian forces and freed 1/3rd area from India. India took this issue in United Nations. Pakistan

explain the situation in Security Council. Then it was decided that a plebiscite would be held in Kashmir under UNO. India has always delayed the issue and it is still pending.

**5- Delaying tactics of India**

The Security Council decided to conduct a plebiscite in Kashmir to decide the fate of Kashmir. India agreed on this but has always used delaying tactics and prolonged the issue. Further it claimed that Kashmir is an integral part of India. It entered huge forces in Kashmir. The issue is still pending.

**6- Pak-India wars**

Pakistan and India are spending most of their budget on Defence. They have fought three wars in 1948, 1965 and 1971. There has always been Tussle and tension on borders between them. They are spending most of their budget on arms and ammunition. Both have become atomic powers but their public is not enjoying high living standard.

**7- Water issue and Indus water treaty**

Most of our rivers come from Indian Territory. India created shortage of water for Pakistan to destroy its agriculture and economy. In 1960, Indus Water Treaty was signed between India and Pakistan. It was brokered by the World Bank. That has helped in solving the problem.

**8- Role of India in 1971**

Due to our political weaknesses, Pakistan was divided into two parts in 1971. India played a big role in this partition. It provided every kind of political, financial and military help to East Pakistan, it succeeded in its conspiracies and Bangladesh appeared on the map of the world.

**9- Simla pact**

The Simla pact was signed between Pakistan and India after the war of 1971. It was agreed that the mutual difference would be solved through discussions. The Prisoners of war were released as a result of it.

**10- Atomic blasts of India**

India conducted atomic explosions in 1974 and became the atomic power. It was a constant threat to Pakistan. So Pakistan also started its atomic program. The nuclear weapons race started and both the countries started spending their huge budget on nuclear programs. India again conducted 5 atomic explosions in 1998.

**11- Atomic blasts of Pakistan**

In reply to Indian atomic blasts, Pakistan also conducted 5 atomic explosions on 28th May, 1998 and became the first Islamic nuclear power. Pakistan had to make many sacrifices to reach there. But it was necessary to maintain balance of power with India.

**12- Kargil war and Washington declaration**

Pakistan had a war with India in Kargil in May, 1999. On the advice of the American President, the Indian and Pakistani Prime Ministers met in Washington and signed a ceasefire agreement called Washington declaration.

**13- Agra conference**

Agra conference was held between the President of Pakistan and Indian Prime Minister in 2001. But the three days dialogue proved unsuccessful. India again proved that it is against total peace between the two countries.

**14- SAARC conference**

Pakistan has raised Kashmir issue on the platform of SAARC countries. It has laid stress on solving the Kashmir issue. It was discussed that the regional matters and disputes can only be solved by following resolutions of UNO. But India has shown no interest.

**15- Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that Pakistan and India are neighbouring countries but their Armies and even their people are bitter Enemies of each other. Kashmir is the bone of contention between India and Pakistan. They cannot live in peace till Kashmir issue is resolved. This is the great hurdle in their growth and development.

**Q:3 China is Pakistan's neighbouring country which has always supported Pakistan in difficult Times. Elaborate.**

**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Beginning of Pak -China relations
3. Support in security council
4. Support in wars
5. Support on Kashmir issue
6. Similar nuclear policy
7. Settlement of border issue
8. Karakoram highway ( Silk route)
9. Defence agreements
10. Development projects
11. Golden friend
12. Conclusion

**1- Introduction**

Pakistan always desires good relations with neighbouring countries. China is our important neighbour. We have 600 km border with China. Both countries have very good mutual relations. China has always supported Pakistan both in War and Peace. Here we will discuss Pak- China relations.

**2- Beginning of Pak -China relations**

China came into being in 1949. Pak China relations started in 1954-55. Since then, both have been very close and sincere friends. There is harmony between the two Nations.

**3- Support in Security Council**

Pakistan provided Full support to China in United Nations for making her a permanent member of the Security Council. In return China has also always supported Pakistan in United Nations on every issue.

**4- Support in wars**

Pakistan provided every kind of support to China in her war with India in 1962. In return, China also supported and helped Pakistan openly in our wars with India. It stood by Pakistan when other powers backed out their support.

**5- Support on Kashmir issue**

China has always favoured The Stand of Pakistan on Kashmir at every International forum. It supports the right of self-determination for the people of Kashmir. It is against the violence done by Indian army in Kashmir.

**6- Similar nuclear policy**

When India made atomic blasts in 1974, China and Pakistan adopted similar nuclear policy. They signed a nuclear pact in 1986. China provided financial and Technical cooperation to Pakistan in its nuclear program.

**7- Settlement of border issue**

There was a disputed area of 3400 square kilometers between Pakistan and China. Pakistan settled this issue in 1963 in Ayub Khan's era. We got 750 square kilometers and resolved the issue forever.

**8- Karakoram highway (Silk route)**

Karakoram highway (Silk route) is the symbol of Pak China friendship. This 900 km long highway was built in 1969. Most of our trade with China is carried through Silk route. It has greatly helped in developing mutual trade.

**9- Defence agreements**

Pakistan and China have made many defence agreements. China helped us in the construction of Kamra Complex and Pakistan Wah armaments factory. Recently, Pakistan and China are also manufacturing tanks and aircrafts.

**10- Development projects**

China gave 273 million rupees to Pakistan for the construction of heavy Industrial complex in KPK. China is providing professional and Technical aid and training to Pakistan. Chinese engineers are working in Pakistan in many different fields. Recently China Pakistan economic corridor to units Gawadar port has been signed it's a mega project.

**11- Golden friend**

China is an extremely valuable friend of Pakistan. People of both the countries feel proud of the strong bond of friendship. Delegations in different fields keep on visiting each other's country to enhance this relation.

**12- Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that China is a very close and valuable friend of Pakistan. It has always supported Pakistan on every issue. It has helped Pakistan in its progress and development in every field. The people of both countries are also in very close terms. We are proud of such strong friend.

**Q:4 Explain the relations between Pakistan and Iran.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Beginning of relations
3. Visits of heads of states
4. Baghdad pact
5. Support in wars of 1965 and 1971
6. Istanbul treaty
7. Regional Cooperation for development(RCD)
8. Islamic revolution in Iran
9. Pak- Iran gas pipeline
10. Kashmir issue
11. Support on atomic blasts
12. Conclusion

**1-Introduction**

Iran is our neighbouring country. It is situated in the South-west of Pakistan. The length of border between Pakistan and Iran is 800 km. Iran is a Muslim country and we have good brotherly relations with Iran.

**2-Beginning of relations**

After the creation of Pakistan, Iran was the first country to recognize in August 1947. Since then, both countries have grown their friendship to the peak. Being Islamic countries both are linked with religious and cultural relations.

**3-Visits of heads of states**

The prime minister of Pakistan visited Iran in 1949. The shah of Iran also visited Pakistan in 1950. Both countries established trade and cultural relations.

**4-Baghdad pact**

Pakistan and Iran signed a defence treaty with turkey, Iraq and Britain. It is called Baghdad pact. This Treaty brought Pakistan and Iran very close to each other.

**5-Support on Kashmir issue**

Iran has always supported the stand of Pakistan on Kashmir issue. It strongly favours the right of self-determination of Kashmiri people. It has also raised voice against the cruelties of Indian army in Kashmir.

**6-Support in wars of 1965 and 1971**

Iran openly supported Pakistan in wars of 1965 and 1971. It provided political, moral, financial and military aid to Pakistan. The support of Iran was very encouraging for Pakistan.

**7-Istanbul treaty**

Pakistan, Iran and Turkey signed Istanbul Treaty for mutual cooperation. This Treaty opened the path of more and more cooperation in many different fields.

8-regional cooperation for development (RCD)

In 1964, Pakistan, Iran and turkey formed RCD regional cooperation for development. On this platform, they announced to provide complete help for mutual development. RCD is now known as ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization) with the member countries.

**9-Islamic revolution in Iran**

In 1979, there was Islamic revolution in Iran. Pakistan immediately recognized the new Islamic Revolutionary government and provided every support to Iran.

**10-Pak-Iran gas pipeline**

Pakistan and Iran have made an agreement to lay a gas pipeline from Iran to Pakistan. The work is in progress. It will help Pakistan to control energy crisis.

**11-Kashmir issue**

Iran has always supported the stand of Pakistan on Kashmir .it has always favoured the right of self-determination of Kashmiri people.

**12-Support on atomic blasts**

When Pakistan made atomic blasts, Irani officials visited Pakistan to congratulate us. It has always favoured the policy of Pakistan on the nuclear issue.

**13-Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that Pakistan and Iran have established very close friendly and brotherly relations since the creation of Pakistan. They support every stand of each other at the international forums.

**Q:5 Analyse the relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Beginning of relations
3. Durand line
4. Land-locked country
5. Russian invasion
6. Role in Afghan- Russian war
7. Afghan refugees
8. Geneva Accord
9. Taliban rule
10. Attack of America on Afghanistan
11. Conclusion

**1. Introduction**

Afghanistan is our neighbouring Muslim Country. Being an Islamic Country, we have religious, historical, cultural and traditional relations with Afghanistan. The history of the Muslims in the sub-continent has a great impact of Afghan rulers of different times.

**2. Beginning of relations**

In the very beginning, Pakistan did not have pleasant relations with Afghanistan. Afghanistan recognized Pakistan very late. It also opposed the membership of Pakistan in United Nations. The diplomatic relations started in February, 1948.

**3. Durand line**

Pak-Afghan International border is called Durand line. It was decided to be International border in 1893. The UNO and Afghanistan also accept it as International border.

**4. Land-locked country**

Afghanistan is a land-locked country. It does not have any access to the sea. So it faces huge problems in carrying out its international trade. So Pakistan provides the trade route to Afghanistan through its sea. In this way Pakistan has great importance for Afghanistan.

**5. Russian invasion**

There was an army revolution in Afghanistan in 1978. Afghan government used Russian Army for crushing the opposition. So Russia entered its forces in Afghanistan in 1979. It created International problems. Afghan Mujahideens started Jihad against Russian forces. Pakistan played a key role in Afghanistan at that time.

**6. Role in Afghan- Russian war**

Pakistan played a key role in Afghan -Russia war. We supported Afghan Mujahideens and provided them every kind of political, financial and military help, resulting in the withdrawal of Russian Forces from Afghanistan.

**7. Afghan refugees**

In Afghan -Russia war, 30 lacs Afghans left their country and took refuge in Pakistan. Pakistan managed this huge number of Refugees on humane ground with Islamic spirit. We provided them shelter, food and every kind of help.

**8. Geneva Accord**

In 1988, a treaty was signed between America and Russia. Russia announced to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan. It is called Geneva accord. Pakistani Prime Minister Muhammad Khan Junejo also signed that treaty.

**9. Taliban rule**

After Russia left Afghanistan, religious Taliban set up their rule in Afghanistan and Pakistan immediately recognized that. But there was a continuous war among different afghan groups.

**10. Attack of America on Afghanistan**

On 11th September, 2001, World Trade Centre tragedy took place. America got the excuse to attack Afghanistan. Again Pakistan played a key role in the war, Taliban government was dismissed. Pakistan recognized new afghan Government and helped in reconstruction of Afghanistan.

**11. Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that Afghanistan has not been in good terms with Pakistan in different periods. But Pakistan has been providing them every kind of support. We always wish to see a strong political government in Afghanistan.

**Q:6 Narrate the Pakistan's role in the organization of the Islamic conference. (OIC).**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. The tragedy of Aqsa Mosque
3. Organization of the Islamic conference
4. Work for the unity of the Muslims
5. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia
6. Holy places of the Muslims
7. Support to Saudi Arabia
8. Role in Indo-Pak wars
9. Kashmir issue
10. Construction work
11. Second Islamic conference
12. Support on issues
13. Middle East crisis
14. Pak- Saudi economic Commission
15. Conclusion

**1. Introduction**

Pakistan is the only Islamic country which was created on Islamic ideology. So we always keep good relations with all the Islamic countries. Pakistan has always been struggling for the unity among the Muslim countries. Here we will discuss the role of Pakistan in the organization of the Islamic conference.

**2. The tragedy of Aqsa Mosque**

In 1969, the Jews Set Fire to Aqsa Mosque. This incident gathered all the Muslim countries in Rabat. Pakistan gave the suggestion of organization of the Islamic conference for the unity of the Muslim countries.

**3. Organization of the Islamic conference**

All the Muslim countries approved the suggestion of Pakistan. The organization of Islamic conference was established. Pakistan played important role in drafting its manifesto. Its head office is in Jeddah.

**4. Work for the unity of the Muslims**

Pakistan has a strong and sincere will to create Unity among all the Muslim countries. Being the only Islamic atomic power, Pakistan leads the Muslim world. We have established relations with all the Muslim countries and try to keep them United.

**5. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia**

Pakistan has very strong ties with Saudi Arabia. After the creation of Pakistan, Saudi Arabia immediately recognized Pakistan. Since then both countries are in strong relations. Both have religious, cultural and historical harmony,

**6. Holy places of the Muslims**

The holy places of the Muslims are situated in Saudi Arabia. Being a Muslim country, Pakistan has spiritual attachment with Saudi Arabia. Thousands of Pakistanis go there to perform Hajj every year.

**7. Support to Saudi Arabia**

Pakistan has provided valuable technical support To Saudi Arabia. It has helped to modernize its Army. Pakistan is also helping in developing many industries in Saudi Arabia. We also provide them professional training.

**8. Role in Indo-Pak wars**

Saudi Arabia openly provided financial support to Pakistan in Indo- Pak wars of 1965 and 1971. It strongly stood by Pakistan in that critical situation and supported the stand of Pakistan.

**9. Kashmir issue**

Saudi Arabia has always favoured The Stand of Pakistan on Kashmir at every International forum. It supports the right of self-determination for the people of Kashmir. It is against the violence done by Indian army in Kashmir.

**10. Construction work**

Shah Faisal of Saudi Arabia constructed Faisal mosque International Islamic University in Islamabad with huge money. This is the sign of love of Saudi Arabia with Pakistan.

**11. Second Islamic conference**

The second Islamic conference was held in Pakistan. Shah Faisal provided full cooperation in holding the conference in Pakistan.

**12. Support on issues**

Saudi Arabia supported the view point of Pakistan on Afghan issue. It also favours Pakistan on Kashmir issue on every International forum.

**13. Middle East crisis**

During Middle East crisis in 1991, Pakistan provided Full support to Saudi Arabia. We practically helped it in that crisis. Pakistan sent its Army for the protection of the holy places.

**14. Pak- Saudi economic Commission**

In 1998, Pak- Saudi economic Commission was set up in Riyadh. It provided financial help in 155 different fields for the development of Pakistan.

**15. Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that Pakistan is playing a great role in keeping the Muslim countries United. Pakistan is the only Islamic nuclear power. So we are in leading position in the Muslim world.

**Q:7 Explain the Genesis and development of the Kashmir problem.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Background of Kashmir problem
3. Jihad of Kashmiri Muslims
4. Kashmir issue in security council
5. Stand of Pakistan
6. Ceasefire in Kashmir
7. Decision on Kashmir future
8. India's delaying tactics
9. Indo -Pak wars
10. Claim of India
11. Conclusion

**1. Introduction**

Kashmir has been the bone of contention between Pakistan and India. Both countries have never been in good terms due to Kashmir issue. Both have fought three wars on this issue. A huge part of the budget is spent on weapons which has greatly slowed down the progress in both countries. The matter is in United Nations also. But all in vain and there has been no solution.

**2. Background of Kashmir problem**

At the time of independence, 80% of the Kashmiris were Muslims. They desired to join Pakistan but Dogra Raja Hari Singh announced affiliation with India. Boundary commission gave access to India by unjust division. Then Indian forces captured Kashmir by force.

**3. Jihad of Kashmiri Muslims**

Kashmiri Muslims wanted to join Pakistan. So they immediately started Jihad against Indian forces and got back 1/3rd of Kashmir from Indians.

**4. Kashmir issue in Security Council**

When India failed to get back the snatched area from Kashmiri Muslims, it took the issue to the Security Council. It adopted the stand that Kashmir has been already integrated with India, so it is the part of India. It blamed that Pakistan had attacked on Kashmir.

**5. Stand of Pakistan**

Pakistan has never accepted integration of Kashmir with India. We stress that Hindu Raja does not have any right to decide the future of Kashmir. It is the right of the Kashmiri people to decide their fate.

**6. Ceasefire in Kashmir**

When the matter was discussed in the Security Council, it passed a resolution and directed ceasefire in Kashmir. For stopping the violation on ceasefire, the United Nations appointed its representatives for monitoring.

**7. Decision on Kashmir future**

The Security Council accepted the stand of Pakistan. It was decided that the future of Kashmir would be according to the will of the Kashmiri people and that a plebiscite would be conducted to know the decision of the Kashmiri people.

**8. India's delaying tactics**

At that time India accepted the decision of the United Nations for plebiscite. But it has never been sincere in solving the problem. India used delaying tactics and deployed a huge force in India.

**9. Indo -Pak wars**

Since then, Pakistan and India have fought to more wars due to non- Cooperation of India. They have suffered great losses. Both are always in war position.

**10. Claim of India**

Later on India flatly refused any plebiscite in Kashmir. It claims that Kashmir is an integral part of it. So the Kashmir issue is still unresolved. Kashmiri people are struggling for independence from India.

**11. Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that according to the resolutions of the United Nations, Kashmiri people must be given the right for deciding their fate. But it is India who is using delaying tactics and creating violence. The issue is still pending and Kashmiri people are still waiting.

**Q:8 Comprehend Pakistan's relations with Central Asian countries.**

**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Azerbaijan
3. Uzbekistan
4. Tajikistan
5. Turkmenistan
6. Kazakhstan
7. Kyrgyzstan

**1. Introduction**

The Central Asian countries include Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. They all became independent of the disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991. Pakistan took deep interest in resolving the problems of these countries. These countries are situated far from sea, so they conduct their trade through Pakistan. When these countries became independent, their foreign exchange was nominal. Pakistan started

trade with them for enhancing their foreign exchange. Their requirements were fulfilled. Pakistan accorded many agreements and helped them to boost their industrial sector. Following are the details of Pakistan ties with these countries:

**2. Azerbaijan**

Pakistan established relations with Azerbaijan in 1992. An agreement was signed between the two countries in the field of Electronics. Many students from Azerbaijan are studying in the universities of Pakistan and other educational institutions. Azerbaijan is rich in oil and gas. Pakistan signed an agreement to help exploring oil in 2001. The exchange of troops between Pakistan and Azerbaijan is continuing.

**3. Uzbekistan**

Prime Ministers of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto have visited Uzbekistan. The mausoleum of Imam Bukhari (RA) is situated in the city of Bokhara. The Muslims have a great respect for him. Mian Nawaz Sharif donated 50,000/- dollars for the repair of Imam Bukhari's (RA) mausoleum at his visit there. The president of this country has also visited Pakistan in 1992. The office of Uzbekistan Airways has been established in Karachi. This country is also rich in oil, gas and Coal. An agreement has already been signed between the two countries to provide gas to Pakistan through a pipeline.

**4. Tajikistan**

Tajikistan is very close to Pakistan. Its capital, Dushanbe is located at a distance of 500 km from Islamabad. President of Tajikistan had visited Pakistan in 1994. This country has abundant electricity. Pakistan has signed an agreement with this country for getting electricity through Hydel power.

**5. Turkmenistan**

President of Turkmenistan had also visited Pakistan in 1994. Many pacts have been signed between both countries for development in different fields. Pakistan exports food items to this country. An agreement has already been signed in 1996 to lay a gas pipeline from Turkmenistan to Quetta.

**6. Kazakhstan**

This is the biggest country among the Central Asian countries. Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mian Nawaz Sharif visited Kazakhstan in 1990 and signed different agreements for flourishing of trade. The president of this country has also visited Pakistan in 1992. Pakistan has signed many agreements with Kazakhstan for providing a cement plant and for setting up different industries there.

**7. Kyrgyzstan**

There are vast reserves of Uranium in Kyrgyzstan. Pakistan is an atomic power which has a deep interest in furthering ties with this country. Prime Minister of Pakistan Benazir Bhutto had visited Kyrgyzstan. An agreement was signed between both countries for trading facilities through road.

**Q:9 Describe Pakistan's relations with Saudi Arabia.**

**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia
2. Holy places of the Muslims
3. Support to Saudi Arabia
4. Role in Indo- Pak wars
5. Kashmir issue
6. Construction work
7. Second Islamic conference
8. Support on issues
9. Middle East crisis
10. Pak- Saudi economic Commission
11. Conclusion

**1. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia**

Pakistan has very strong ties with Saudi Arabia. After the creation of Pakistan, Saudi Arabia immediately recognized Pakistan. Since then both countries are in strong relations. Both have religious, cultural and historical harmony.

**2. Holy places of the Muslims**

The holy places of the Muslims are situated in Saudi Arabia. Being a Muslim country, Pakistan has spiritual attachment with Saudi Arabia. Thousands of Pakistanis go there to perform Hajj every year.

**3. Support to Saudi Arabia**

Pakistan has provided valuable technical support to Saudi Arabia. Has helped to modernize its Army. Pakistan is also helping in developing many industries in Saudi Arabia. We also provide them professional training.

**4. Role in Indo- Pak wars**

Saudi Arabia openly provided financial support to Pakistan in Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971. It strongly stood by Pakistan in that critical situation and supported the stand of Pakistan.

**5. Kashmir issue**

Saudi Arabia has always favoured The Stand of Pakistan on Kashmir at every International forum. It supports the right of self- determination of the people of Kashmir. It is against the violence done by Indian army in Kashmir.

**6. Construction work**

Shah Faisal of Saudi Arabia constructed Faisal mosque and International Islamic University in Islamabad with huge money. This is the sign of love of Saudi Arabia with Pakistan.

**7. Second Islamic conference**

The second Islamic conference was held in Pakistan. Shah Faisal provided full cooperation in holding the conference in Pakistan.

**8. Support on issues**

Saudi Arabia supported the view point of Pakistan on Afghan issue. It also favours Pakistan on Kashmir issue on every International forum.

**9. Middle East crisis**

During Middle East crisis in 1991, Pakistan provided Full support to Saudi Arabia. We practically helped it in that crisis. Pakistan sent its army for the protection of the holy places.

**10. Pak- Saudi economic Commission**

In 1998, Pak-Saudi economic Commission was set up in Riyadh. It provided financial help in 155 different fields for the development of Pakistan.

**11. Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that Pakistani Nation has spiritual attachment with Saudi Arabia due to the holy places. We have very strong and brotherly relations with it. Both countries have very deep friendly and brotherly relations.

**Q:10 Explain the relations between Pakistan and SAARC countries.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Names of SAARC countries
3. Objectives of SAARC
4. Pakistan and Bangladesh
5. Pakistan and Sri Lanka
6. Pakistan and Nepal
7. Pakistan and Maldives
8. Pakistan and Bhutan
9. Pakistan and India
10. Pakistan and Afghanistan

**1. Introduction**

SAARC (south Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) is an organization for Regional Cooperation of the South Asian countries, the idea for its formation was presented by the Ex-President of Bangladesh Mr. Zia-u-Rehman in 1980 but this organization was established in 1985. The basic aim of this organization was to increase joint cooperation among the member countries.

**2. Names of SAARC countries**

The following countries are included in this organization.
1. Pakistan 2. India 3. Bangladesh 4. Sri Lanka 5. Nepal 6. Maldives 7.Bhutan 8. Afghanistan

**3. Objectives of SAARC**

Following are the main objectives of this organization:

- To enhance and strengthen collective self-reliance between the South Asian countries.
- To enhance active collaboration and mutual assistance among the member countries.
- To strengthen cooperation among themselves on matters of common interest at international forums.
- To promote joint cooperation in telecommunication, meterology, transport, ship-building, tourism and agricultural research.
- Promotion of joint ventures in scientific, technical and educational fields.

**4. Pakistan and Bangladesh**

1. Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in Lahore in 1974 on the occasion of the Second Islamic Heads conference.
2. Different agreements were signed in July 1976 in Dhaka in the fields of ship-building, banking and telecommunication.
3. An agreement was signed between Pakistan and Bangladesh in 1993 according to which Pakistan would provide 300 tractors to Bangladesh in the future two years.

4. In the 13th Heads Conference of SAARC Pakistan laid stress on resolving Kashmir issue.

**5. Pakistan and Sri Lanka**

1. The 6th SAARC Heads Conference was held in 1991 in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka. Different proposals for controlling the growing trends of terrorism and violence in Asia were discussed. The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mian Nawaz Sharif gave idea for establishing permanent peace in the region. The UN charter's restrictions and stopping the use of atomic weapons were also discussed.
2. The 20th SAARC Head's Conference was held in 1998 in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka in which the SAARC countries stressed for eradicating poverty and promoting joint collaboration.

**6. Pakistan and Nepal**

1. The third SAARC heads conference was held in 1987 in Kathmandu. In this conference, it was decided for exclusion of India. The other countries had the same idea and thinking. All were also agreed to combat the food crisis in the SAARC countries.
2. The eleventh SAARC conference was held in 2002 in Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal. In this conference, Resolution was passed for economic and social development, eradicating poverty, cooperation in health and environment. All the members specially discouraged terrorism.

**7. Pakistan and Maldives**

The Fifth SAARC conference was held in 1990 in Male, the capital of Maldives. The president of Maldives, Mamoon Abdul Qayyum, played the role of the host. The Pakistani delegation was headed by the Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. The withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and imposing restriction on smuggling was emphasized.

**8. Pakistan and Bhutan**

1. Bhutan is a mountainous country. Its capital is Thimphu which is situated on the banks of River Thimphu. The people belong to the Mongol tribe. The religion of majority of people is Buddhism.
2. With reference to the SAARC circle, the close ties of Pakistan and Bhutan have been strengthened.
3. The final plan of SAARC's formation was prepared in Thimphu (Bhutan) in 1985.

**9. Pakistan and India**

1. Pakistan and India have not been in good terms right from the beginning. They have fought three wars and both are atomic powers. At the time of independence India captured Kashmir by force. Since then, Kashmir has been a bone of contention between them.
2. Pakistan and India have fought three wars in 1948, 1965 and 1971. There has always been Tussle and tension on borders between them. Pakistan also had a war with India in Kargil in May, 1999.

3. Most of our rivers come from Indian territory. India created shortage of water for Pakistan. In 1960, Indus water Treaty was signed between India and Pakistan. That has helped in solving the problem.
4. Due to our political weaknesses, Pakistan was divided into two parts in 1971. India played a big role in this partition. It provided every kind of political, financial and military help to separate East Pakistan. It succeeded in its conspiracies and Bangladesh appeared on the map of the world.

**10. Pakistan and Afghanistan**

1. In the very beginning, Pakistan did not have pleasant relations with Afghanistan. Afghanistan recognized Pakistan very late. It also opposed the membership of Pakistan in United Nations. The diplomatic relations started in February, 1948.
2. Afghanistan has no access to the sea. So Pakistan provides the trade route to Afghanistan through its sea.
3. Pakistan played a key role in Afghan -Russian war. 30 lacs Afghan left their country and took refuge in Pakistan. We provided them shelter, food and every kind of help.

**Q:11 Describe Pakistan's relations with America.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Beginning of relations
3. Liaquat Ali Khan's tour to America
4. Agreement of cooperation
5. Ayub Khan visits to America
6. Cooperation in Afghan -Russia war
7. Visit of general Zia -ul- Haq
8. Nuclear program of Pakistan
9. Junejo's visits to America
10. Financial aid
11. Tour of Benazir Bhutto
12. Pressler ordinance
13. Brown Amendment
14. World Trade Centre tragedy
15. Conclusion

The significance of Pak-America relation is unanimously acknowledged.

**1. Introduction**

After the creation of Pakistan, Russia invited Pakistan but Liaquat Ali Khan preferred the tour of America. Since then Pakistan has fluctuating relations with America. Here we will discuss Pak America relations in details.

**2. Beginning of relations**

In 1948, the American ambassador presented his credentials to Quaid-e -Azam and assured him of American goodwill and friendship.

**3. Liaquat Ali Khan's tour to America**

On the invitation of American president Truman, the Pakistan Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan went to America in 1950. America extended military and financial help to Pakistan.

**4. Agreement of cooperation**

In 1955, American and Pakistani representatives signed an agreement of mutual cooperation. Pakistan became hopeful for getting cooperation in the fields of construction and designing.

**5. Ayub Khan visits to America**

In 1961, president Ayub Khan visited America for five days and met President Kennedy. America assured him help in 2nd Five Year plan. It also assured him of the help of its allies.

**6. Cooperation in Afghan -Russia war**

Russia attacked Afghanistan in 1979. Pakistan and America opposed the Russian act and made join efforts to help the Afghan cause.

**7. Visit of general Zia -ul- Haq**

On the invitation of President Reagan, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq visited America in 1982. They signed agreements and America provided the first installment of F-16 aircrafts.

**8. Nuclear program of Pakistan**

The American Senate passed a bill in 1985 against nuclear weapons preparing countries. But America exempted Pakistan for a year.

**9. Junejo's visits to America**

In 1986, Pakistani Prime Minister Muhammad Khan Junejo visited America. An agreement was signed to transfer sensitive technology to Pakistan, but not for the use in nuclear program.

**10. Financial aid**

America sanctioned 3.2 billion dollars aid to Pakistan in 1986. A large part of this aid was reserved for military arms.

**11. Tour of Benazir Bhutto**

In 1998, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto went to America. She brought more improvement in Pak -America relations.

**12. Pressler ordinance**

Under pressler ordinance, America discontinued financial aid and supply of weapons due to our nuclear program. Later it lifted the sanctions on economic aid.

**13. Brown Amendment**

President Bill Clinton approved Brown Amendment. So the military and economic aid was released for Pakistan.

**14. World Trade Centre tragedy**

After the terrorist attack on World Trade Centre (9/11), America attacked Afghanistan. Pakistan fully supported America.

**15. Conclusion**

In these ten years America has given billion dollar loan to Pakistan in long lasting projects. Due to Afghan-American war we have become the victim of terrorism.

**Q:12 Discuss Pakistan's contribution towards peace keeping in the world.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Respect for UNO charter
3. Boycott against racism
4. War of 1965
5. Support for self- determination
6. Control on nuclear power
7. Pak Army under UNO
8. Support to Indonesia
9. Help in getting UNO membership
10. Support to independence
11. Suez Canal issue
12. Resolution about Bait-ul-Muqaddas
13. Conclusion

**1. Introduction**

Pakistan is a peace loving country. It is against any kind of violence. We respect the freedom and sovereignty of others and expect the same from others. Here we will discuss the role of Pakistan for world peace.

**2. Respect for UNO charter**

Pakistan respects the charter of UNO. It wants that every dispute should be solved as per Uno charter. It always favours the efforts of UNO for keeping peace.

**3. Boycott against racism**

Pakistan stood by the policy of Limited nations in its boycott of South Africa and Zimbabwe. We cut off diplomatic relations with these countries.

**4. War of 1965**

Pakistan was in much better position in the war of 1965. But it accepted ceasefire on the direction of United Nations. It proves we are a peace loving Nation.

**5. Support for self- determination**

Pakistan always supports the right of self-determination of oppressed Nations. That's why we have always supported the right of Kashmir and Palestine.

**6. Control on nuclear power**

Pakistan is an atomic power but it never tends to use or spread it. We have always supported the campaign of control over nuclear power.

**7. Pak Army under UNO**

Pakistan sends its Army under Uno for the purpose of controlling violence. Pak army has played a vital role in maintaining peace in Congo and other countries.

**8. Support to Indonesia**

Pakistan supported the issue of the independence of Indonesia. It presented the issue in United Nations to open its doors to all peace loving countries.

**9. Help in getting UNO membership**

Pakistan helped Sri Lanka, Nepal and Libya become the members of United Nations. In this way we added to the peaceful Nations platform.

**10. Support to independence**

Pakistan supported the independence of Algeria and made efforts for the sovereignty and independence of Tunisia and Morocco.

**11. Suez Canal issue**

Pakistan strongly boldly supported The Stand of Egypt on the Suez Canal issue.

**12. Resolution about Bait-ul-Muqaddas**

Pakistan presented a resolution in the General Assembly to free Bait-ul-Muqaddas from Israel. This Resolution was passed in General Assembly.

**13. Conclusion**

Pakistan is a peace loving country. It has always contributed towards peace keeping in the world. It is against terrorism and extremism. It wants the issues to be resolved by the table talk.

**Q:13 Why the United Nations was established? Write a detailed note on the organs of the United Nations.**

**Ans:**

**United Nations**

**Introduction**

After the First World War, the league of the nations was established in 1919 but this organization has lost its usefulness of the Second World War began. Seeing the destruction in the aftermath of the war, the heads of the big States held a conference in 1945 in San Francisco, America and decided to create the United Nations. This organization came into being on 24th October 1945.

The objectives for establishing United Nations:

1. Establishing international peace
2. Economic and social cooperation
3. Provision of Justice
4. Resolving human problems

**Organs of United Nations**

**1. General assembly**

It is the biggest organ of the United Nations. The representatives of all the member countries participate in the General Assembly session. Its session is held every year in September. Its responsibilities include electing the non -permanent members of the Security Council, approving the budget of the United Nations and taking measures to establish world peace.

**2. Security Council**

This is the administrative wing of the United Nations. It has 5 permanent and 10 non - permanent members. The permanent members have Veto Power to negate some decision. Its duties include establishing world peace.

**3. Trusteeship Council**

This organ made arrangements to improve the condition of the ruined nations after the Second World War. Now this organ has lost its usefulness.

**4. Economic and social Council**

There are a total of 54 members in this council. Its responsibilities include raising the standard of living of man, trying for economic and social development, collaboration in the educational, scientific and cultural fields, taking measures to eradicate unemployment, poverty and disease etc.

**5. International Court of Justice**

This court consists of 15 judges who are elected for a period of 9 years by general assembly and Security Council. Its responsibilities include resolving disputes among States which is included in the manifesto of the United Nations.

**6. Secretariat**

This is the United Nations record office and it is situated in New York. The head of the Secretariat is called Secretary General who is elected by the General Assembly and Security Council. Its main responsibility is to keep the proceedings of the meeting of all the organs and documentation in its safe-keeping.

**Q:14 Write a detailed note on the Pak-Russian relations.**
**Ans:**

**Pak -Russian relations:**

**1. Diplomatic relations**

Diplomatic relations were established between both countries in May 1948. Mr Shoaib Qureshi was appointed the Pakistani Ambassador in Russia.

**2. Invitation to visit Russia**

An invitation to visit Russia was sent to Pakistan's Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan on the behalf of Russian Prime Minister. American president also sent an invitation which was accepted and Liaquat Ali Khan went on a visit to America. So a gulf was created between Pakistan and Russia.

**3. The Pakistan day celebration in Moscow**

In March 1956, in the Russian capital, the Pakistani Consulate held a function to celebrate Pakistan Day. The Russian Foreign Minister also participated and offered to help Pakistan set up a Steel Rerolling Mill.

**4. Agreement to search for oil and gas**

Both countries signed an agreement in March 1961, according to which Russia had to search for oil in Pakistan. Russia also accepted that it would send its experts to Pakistan for five years to search for gas.

**5. Technical and scientific Cooperation**

In 1964, an agreement was decided for technical and scientific Cooperation between both the countries. So relations between two countries started improving to some extent.

**6. Field Marshal Ayub Khan's visit to Russia**

In 1965, the President of Pakistan Ayub Khan visited Russia. Three pacts were signed between the two countries. Russian announced to give a loan of 15 crore to 25 crore and aid for the Third Five Year Plan.

**7. Tashkent Agreement**

In January 1966, after the Indo- Pak war of 1965, Russian brokered an agreement between India and Pakistan in Tashkent and helped resolve the issues of the return of the prisoners and occupied areas.

**8. Thermal electricity plant**

According to an agreement between both countries in 1973, Russia gave a generator and important equipment for thermal electricity plant.

**9. Establishment of Steel mill**

In 1973, Russia helped Pakistan in setting up the Pakistan Steel Mill in Karachi. The Mill construction started in November.

**10. Geneva pact**

In 1998, to resolve the Afghan issue, an agreement was decided which was named The Geneva pact. According the pact, Russia decided to withdraw its forces within 9 months. By the middle of 1989, the whole forces had withdrawn from Afghanistan.

**11. Conclusion**

From the above facts and figures, we concluded that the relations between both the countries remained strained right from the very beginning. Its main cause was the Pak-American close relations but at present Pak-Russian relations are growing and entering in a new era.

# Unit 7: Economic Development
# Long Question

**Q:1 Explain the important problems being faced by our agricultural sector.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**
1. Introduction
2. Lack of agricultural inputs
3. Inefficient use of cultivable area
4. Natural disasters
5. Inadequate irrigation facilities
6. Lack of intensive cultivation
7. Lack of agricultural credit
8. Water logging and salinity
9. Lack of efficient means of transportation
10. Plant diseases
11. Backwardness of farmers
12. Prices of agricultural goods



**1. Introduction**

Pakistan is an agricultural country. More than 60% population of Pakistan is busy in agriculture sector. A good portion of our national income comes from agriculture. Our industrial development also depends on development in agriculture. Here we will discuss the problems of agriculture.

**2. Lack of agricultural inputs**

Pakistani farmers are victims of backwardness. Their financial condition is poor. The person who provides food for others is not getting sufficient food for himself. The procuring and usage of the following things is difficult for an average farmer good quality seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, tractors, thresher, harvester and modern methods of irrigation.

**3. Inefficient use of cultivable area**

In Pakistan there is no planning to bring millions of acres of land under cultivation. Due to lack of capital and inadequate irrigation facilities very little of cultivable land is in use. To maintain the fertility of land, a large portion of land is left empty every year.

**4. Natural disasters**

Natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, storms and drought cause problems for farmers. These cause severe damage to the crops.

**5. Inadequate irrigation facilities**

In spite of the stream system in Pakistan, the sources of irrigation are inadequate. Water is wasted in distributaries and fields. A large quantity of river water is lost in oceans

and there are no adequate measures to store this water. Excessive load shedding affects tube wells, and this is further damaging for the crops.

**6. Lack of intensive cultivation**

In Pakistan the use of advanced seeds, chemical fertilizers and agricultural machinery is not very popular. Less attention is paid towards cultivating more and more crops on agricultural land.

**7. Lack of agricultural credit**

Due to the scarcity of organizations giving agricultural credit, farmers take these loans from money lenders. The percentage of interest is huge. These people exploit the farmers and worry them.

**8. Water logging and salinity**

A large part of our agricultural land is not cultivable due to water logging and salinity. Besides this, every year a lot of land is victim to bank erosion. This decreases the fertile area.

**9. Lack of efficient means of transportation**

In our country it is difficult to transport agricultural goods from villages to markets due to under developed means of transport. As farmers do not have access to markets, the middlemen do not give sufficient payments. This makes their financial condition poorer.

**10. Plant diseases**

Plant diseases kill plants or make them weak. According to an estimate, this lessens the crop productivity by 25%.

**11. Backwardness of farmers**

Illiteracy is a major reason for the backwardness of farmers. This makes the farmers unable to learn new methods of plantation for better production.

**12. Prices of agricultural goods**

The prices of agricultural product are very less as compared to industrial goods. Farmers prefer other professions and businesses rather than farming. This affects the agricultural sector.

**Solution of agricultural problems**

The following measures can be taken to solve agricultural problems:

1. Farmers should be given interest free loans for modern technology.
2. For irrigation purposes, dams should be built to store rainwater.
3. Tube wells and wells should be established where stream water is not available.
4. Water logging and salinity are a big hindrance.
5. All cultivable land should be used. Barren and desolated land should be made cultivable.
6. To increase the per acre production should be encouraged.
7. To protect farmers from the harms of fragmentation of land holding.
8. Methods of protection from natural disasters like floods should be devised.
9. Encourage farmers through higher pricing of agricultural crops.
10. To transport agricultural produce to markets, means of transport should be developed.

**Q:2 Explain what the cottage, small and large scale industries of Pakistan are?**
**Ans:**

**Industries of Pakistan**
**Outline**

1. Cottage industries
2. Small industries
3. Large scale industries

**Introduction**

The role of industry in the economic development of a country is considered very important. It produces industrial goods and raw material and fulfils many of our needs. It brings new goods into the market and changes the way we spend. Following are details of the cottage, small and large industries of Pakistan.

## 1. COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

An industry or act of production which is carried out in homes or on a small scale falls in the category of cottage industries. Cottage industries usually include those industries in which Pakistan craftsmen use old-fashioned simple tools and traditional methods. Local raw material is used in these industries.

**Importance of cottage industry**

Cottage industries plays an important role in the industrial development of a country. These products form 30% of the exports of Pakistan.

**Main cottage industries**

Our famous cottage industries include:

- Craft of spinning with a spinning wheel
- Leather goods manufacturing
- Craft of making clay utensils
- Wood and iron craft
- Different items of daily use from leaves and cane
- Embroidery on clothes
- Weaving cotton, making Woollen and jute items with hand tools
- Metallic goods, and dagger and knife manufacturing
- Sports goods manufacturing
- Silver and gold craft
- Stone craft
- Clay toys manufacturing

## 2. SMALL INDUSTRIES

In the industrial sector of Pakistan, a large number of people are associated with small industries. Small industry means that industry which employ 2 or 9 workers and manufactures different items.

**Main small industries**

A few of our small industries are listed below:

- Dairy farm industry
- Bee-keeping industry
- Utensil making industry
- Fan, electric motor making industry
- Poultry farming
- Carpet weaving
- Sport goods manufacturing industry
- Iron items of daily use manufacturing etc.

**Difficulties of small industries**

These days it is difficult for small industries to receive the same facilities as of large industries. Their competition is with large scale industries which sell better quality products. That is why small industries suffer.

**3. LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES**

In large scale industries huge capital and heavy machinery are used on a large area. There can be hundreds or thousands of workers in large industries.

**Main large scale industries of Pakistan**

The following large scale industries of Pakistan are very important:

- Sugar industry
- Iron and steel industry
- Petroleum and petroleum products industries
- Automobile (jeeps, cars) industry
- Heavy machinery manufacturing industry
- Buses, tractors manufacturing industry
- Motorcycle manufacturing industry
- Machinery, T.V. Set industry
- Refrigerator, air conditioner manufacturing industry
- Tobacco and cigarette manufacturing industry
- Textile and textile related industries
- Paper and paper products industry
- Cosmetics industry
- Tyres and tubes industry
- Armaments manufacturing industry
- Leather and leather goods industry

**Q:3 Narrate the importance of resources of energy for development.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Different resources of energy
3. Importance of energy resources
4. Use in agriculture
5. Use in industry
6. Use in transportation
7. Use in communication
8. Use in construction
9. Defense purpose
10. Domestic use
11. Increase in income
12. Increase in living standards
13. Sign of development
14. Conclusion

**1. Introduction**

The resources of energy play an extremely important role in the development of any country in modern age. Energy resources ensure the development of a country in every field. So it is very important for a country to keep balance between the production and usage of energy resources. Here we will discuss the importance of energy resources in detail.

**2. Different resources of energy**

Not very long ago, very limited energy resources were in use. But now a days there are many advanced energy resources which enhance human progress. Atomic energy, electricity, petroleum, natural gas and coal are important modern energy resources. Solar energy is also being widely used in advanced countries.

**3. Importance of energy resources**

All the energy resources act as the backbone of development. The advancement of a country totally depends on its energy resources. All the sectors of economic and social progress rely upon the development of energy resources. These are used in industry, agriculture, transportation and communication etc. Defence of a country also depends on energy resources.

**4. Use in agriculture**

Agriculture is very important for every country. It provides food and earns foreign exchange. Modern agriculture is dependent on energy resources. Energy is used in machines and transportation in agriculture, in producing fertilizers, in laboratories where seeds are prepared and in irrigation system.

**5. Use in industry**

Industry is the backbone of advancement. Development in industry means going to the peak of progress. The progress of industrial sector also relies upon the energy resources. All the machines in manufacturing run by energy resources.

**6. Use in transportation**

Modern transportation of every kind works by energy. Fast transportation system is the sign of progress. It is also dependent on energy resources. Aeroplanes, trains, ships, buses, cars everything needs fuel for movement. So energy resources play vital role here also

**7. Use in communication**

Modern means of communication are extremely important in every field of life. The entire progress and development depends upon quick means of communication. All the means of communication rely on energy resources. Media, internet, mobiles, satellite etc. Need energy for working.

**8. Use in construction**

Construction has taken strange turns in modern era. Today's building are touching the sky height and it is due to the use of modern technology. All the machines used in construction again need energy resources for their working.

**9. Defense purpose**

After the Second World War there is race of arms and ammunition. The defence of a country has become very important. Every country is trying to invent new weapons and use the most modern technology. This all is possible only with the use of energy resources.

**10. Domestic use**

Energy is widely used at homes in every advanced or backward society. But in modern life, use of energy at domestic level has got prime value. It ensures the high standard of living. All the domestic facilities and luxuries need energy resources for their working.

**11. Increase in income**

Proper use of energy resources ensures increase in income. It is because machines need energy in agriculture and industrial sector. Trade and commerce. Transportation and communication need energy. People involved in any kind of business highly rely on the use of energy.

**12. Increase in living standards**

Energy resources guarantee high standards of living in every society. Every kind of machinery at home, transportation and communication, high income level, business and industry, trade and services all need energy resources. In the absence of energy, no society can achieve high standards of living.

**13. Sign of development**

The more is the use of energy in any country, the more progress and development is there. Every sector of economy will flourish. Income of the country increases. Living standard of people goes up. Construction of roads and building take a modern turn. So energy resources are sign of development

**14. Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that the sources of energy have great importance in modern life. Our modern society owes a lot to energy resources. So the need of the hour is that our country must put its best for the development of energy resources in Pakistan. We need stable government of sincere leaders and proper planning.

**Q:4 Discuss the production of important energy resources in Pakistan and their usage.**
**Ans:**

**Different Sources of Energy**

**OUTLINE**

1. Electricity
2. Natural gas
3. Petroleum
4. Coal

Energy plays an important role in the economic development of a country. It is very necessary for an underdeveloped country to maintain a balance between its energy production and national energy needs. If it is not done then problems occur.

Electricity, gas, petroleum and coal are important sources of energy in Pakistan. Their details are as follows:

**1. ELECTRICITY**

According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2011-12 the demand for electricity in Pakistan is 18860 megawatts and its supply is 12775 megawatts. Electricity is obtained by the following methods in Pakistan.

**i. Hydro -electric power**

In our country, suitable areas for producing hydro-electric power are located in the northern and north western mountain ranges. Natural conditions are present there for the production of electricity.

In the plains it is possible to produce hydro-electric power through increasing the force of flowing water in rivers and streams. The large plans for producing hydro-electric power are given below:

**1.** Tarbella dam (located on river Indus) is the biggest plan for production of hydro-electric power.
**2.** Mangla dam (located on river Jhelum) is the third biggest source of hydro-electric power in pakistan.
**3.** Ghazi brotha project is the second biggest project.
**4.** Warsak dam has been built on river Kabul.
**5.** Besides these, hydro-electric power is also produced in chashma hydro-electric power station, malakand, dargai hydro-electric plan and rasool hydro-electric station.

**ii. Thermal-electric power**

In Pakistan, thermal electric power stations produce electricity with the help of gas, oil and coal. Important thermal -electric power producing units are located in Karachi, Lahore, Multan, Faisalabad, guddoo, jamshoro, Muzaffargarh, sukkur, larkana, kotri, pasni and kot addu.

To meet the energy requirements in the future many plans have been made and quick measures are being taken to implement some of these plans.

**According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2013-14, the share of different sources in the production of electricity.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Petroleum | 35% |
| Gas | 29% |
| Coal | 0.1 % |
| Hydro and nuclear power | 35.9% |
| Total | 100% |

**iii. Nuclear power**

Pakistan atomic energy commission (PAEC) is responsible for the planning, setting up, running of nuclear power plants in Pakistan. In the present era, the atom is the most modern and complicated source of producing energy. It is playing an important role in meeting energy needs.

Nuclear energy was first introduced in Pakistan in 1971 when the first plant "Karachi nuclear power plant (KANUPP)" was established. The second nuclear electricity station was established in chashma called "chashma nuclear power plants unit 1". On 13th June 2000 it was attached to the national grid. Besides these "chashma nuclear power plants unit 2" is under construction.

**iv. Solar-electric power**

The energy received from the sun is called solar power and this is used to produce electricity. Presently solar power is being used on a small scale in Pakistan. Small machines and small motors are run on solar energy.

**v. Wind-electric power**

To obtain wind-electric power, fast moving winds are used to produce electricity. Work is underway in Pakistan to produce wind -electric power. Windmills comprise 3 or 4 big blades mounted on a nearly 80 feet high pole. These blades are called the turbines of the windmill. When turbines move with the wind then energy is produced.

**2. NATURAL GAS**

According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2013-14 the daily average production of natural gas in Pakistan is 4000 million cubic metres. The largest reserves of natural gas are found in Sui which were discovered in 1952. Some reserves of natural gas can be found in southern and northern Sindh. Besides this, some gas is obtained from pothwar in Punjab. In Pakistan the approximate reserve of natural gas are 29.671 trillion cubic feet.

**According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2013-14, the use of natural gas in different sectors of Pakistan are as follows:**

| Quantity of gas (%age) | sectors where gas is used |
|---|---|
| 23.2 % | for domestic use |
| 26.1% | for thermal power generation |
| 3% | trading |
| 21.7% | for industries |
| 19% | for producing urea |

| | |
|---|---|
| 100% | total |

**3. PETROLEUM**

According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2013-14, the daily average production of petroleum is approximately 66,000 barrels. The "oil and gas development company limited (OGDCL)" was established in 1961 to explore oil and gas in Pakistan. Petroleum is a very big source of energy 35% of the national energy needs are met by petroleum. There are more than 90 oil fields in Pakistan. Most of them are located in lower Sindh and potowar plateau.

**4. COAL**

According to the economic survey of Pakistan the per annum production of coal is 4700 metric ton. Its approximate reserves in Pakistan have been estimated at more than 185 billion ton. Coal reserves are located in Baluchistan, pothwar and southern Sindh. Thar in Sindh, has the largest coal reserves in Pakistan.

**According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2013-14 the usage of coal in various sectors is as follows:**

| (%age) share | sectors where coal is used |
|---|---|
| 1.4% | for thermal power generation |
| 47.1% | for bricks kilns |
| 51.5% | for cement industry |
| 100% | total coal consumption |

**Q:5 Study the foreign trade of Pakistan, its composition, direction and changes in balance.**

**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Rice
2. Cotton and cotton products
3. Sports goods
4. Leather and leather manufacturers
5. Carpets, rugs and mats
6. Cement
7. Surgical instruments and medical equipment
8. Fish and fish products
9. Dry fruits, fruits and vegetables
10. Chemical and pharmaceutical products

**International trade of Pakistan**

Some countries have a large quantity of mineral reserves. Other countries are very advanced in the field of agriculture. Some countries can produce themselves goods for their needs at cheaper rates. Other countries are forced to send their manpower to foreign countries. The vast imbalance of goods of needs makes the basis of the beginning of international trade. Every country wants to limit their needs so that they have to import very

few goods. On the other hand the effort is made to export larger quantities of goods manufactured in their country to other countries. This earns foreign exchange.

**EXPORT OF PAKISTAN**

In 2013-14 the total volume of Pakistan exports was nearly 20997 million American dollars. The important exports of Pakistan are as follow:

1. **Rice**

Rice trading corporation buys rice from private companies and factories and exports to countries like, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Iraq, Iran, Brazil, Libya, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Indonesia, Britain, Canada, Germany and America. In 2013-14 Pakistan exported rice nearly 1850 million dollars.

2. **Cotton and cotton products**

Different types of cotton are cultivated in our country. In 2013-14 Pakistan earned foreign exchange of nearly 11437 million dollars through cotton and its products. Pakistan exports the following cotton and its products.

i. **raw cotton**

Pakistan's raw cotton is of excellent quality and very fine. It is in great demand in foreign countries. Pakistan mostly exports raw cotton to Canada, America, Japan, Hong Kong, Britain, Italy, France, Poland, Germany and Belgium etc.

ii. **Cotton cloth**

Cotton cloth plays an important role in the exports of Pakistan. Pakistan mostly exports cotton clothes to Britain, America, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Russia, Germany, Hong Kong and Poland.

iii. **Cotton yarn**

Excellent quality and fine cotton yarn is produced in large quantities in Pakistan. There is a great demand for it abroad. Countries which import our yarn include Russia, Sudan, America, Poland, Germany, Britain, France and some African countries.

iv. **Hosiery goods**

Like the other cotton products, the hosiery goods industry in Pakistan is also backward. It produces vests, socks, handkerchiefs, sweaters and towels. Hosiery goods are exported to Middle Eastern countries, America and Europe.

v. **Readymade garments**

Garments manufactured in Pakistan are gaining popularity abroad. Readymade garments from our country are exported to Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iran, Iraq, France, Germany, Britain, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and America.

3. **Sports goods**

The Pakistan's cities of Sialkot and Lahore are very famous for the manufacturing of sports goods like volleyball, football, carom board, hockey and cricket. Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Britain, Germany and America etc. are important buyers of our sports goods. In 2013-14 the foreign exchange earned from the export of sports goods was nearly 286 million dollars.

**4. Leather and leather manufacturers**

Animals give us milk, butter and meat. Their hides also help us meet our various needs. There are many tanneries in Pakistan to dye and prepare leather. Leather has helped in the development of the shoe making industry and goods like suitcases, bags jackets, sacks and other products. Leather goods are mostly exported to japan, Germany, France, Britain, America, Italy, Russia, Spain, China and Middle Eastern countries. In 2013-14 Pakistan exported nearly 519 million dollars' worth of leather and leather products.

**5. Carpets, rugs and mats**

Pakistan holds a special position in carpet weaving, Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Jhang and Sangla Hill famous for carpet weaving. We export our carpets, rugs and mats to Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, France, America and Britain etc. According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2013-14 Pakistan earned nearly 106 million dollars foreign exchange through the export of these products.

**6. Cement**

Pakistan has progressed greatly in the cement industry. After fulfilling national needs it exports to Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain etc. In 2013-14 Pakistan exported cement worth 415 million dollars.

**7. Surgical instruments and medical equipment**

Pakistani surgical instruments and medical instruments are famous all over the world. These instruments are exported to Latin America, Africa, Britain, France and Germany etc. According to the economic survey of Pakistan, we earned foreign exchange worth 281.7 million dollars from exporting instruments and medical equipment's.

**8. Fish and fish products**

Fish has a great importance in human nutrition. Fish from Pakistan is in great demand all over the world. The following countries are important buyers of our fish and fish products- china, United Arab Emirates, Thailand, Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Middle East and Sri Lanka etc. In 2013-14 Pakistan exported fish and fish products worth nearly 292 million dollars.

**9. Dry fruits, fruits and vegetables**

Pakistan exports dry fruits to Italy, Britain, America, Arab countries, Sri Lanka, Singapore and Malaysia. Fruits and fresh vegetables are exported to Iran, Germany, Middle East and some countries of Europe. Pickles, sherbets, chutneys, marmalade and jams prepared in Pakistan are exported to Arab countries. In 2013-14 we earned nearly 586 million dollars in foreign exchange from export of dry fruits, fruits and vegetables.

**10. Chemical and pharmaceutical products**

In the past many years the chemical pharmaceutical manufacturing industry has greatly progressed. Many countries of Middle East and Africa are buyers of our chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Pakistan exported nearly 693 million dollars' worth of these products.

**IMPORTS OF PAKISTAN**

In 2013-14 the volume of Pakistan's imports was approximately 37104 million dollars. The important imports of Pakistan are given below:

**1. Petroleum and petroleum products**

Pakistan has to spend a great amount of foreign exchange on import of petroleum. To fulfil its needs Pakistan imports oil, petrol, diesel and other petroleum products like plastic etc. From Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Iran and Iraq. According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2013-14 we spent approximately 12205 million dollars on imports of petroleum and its products.

**2. Iron and steel**

To fulfill the national requirement of iron and to run our factories, steel and its products are imported from Germany, Belgium, Britain, France, America, japan and Australia. With the help of Russia we have established a steel mill in Karachi. In 2013-14 Pakistan imported steel products worth 1107 million dollars.

**3. Machinery**

A very big factory for production of iron and heavy machinery has been established at Taxila. Heavy machinery for different factories is manufactured in Pakistan. Nevertheless electric generators and excellent quality machinery is imported. In 2013-14 Pakistan spent 5176 million dollars on imports of machinery.

**4. Fertilizer**

There are many factories in Pakistan which manufacture chemical fertilizers. In order to fulfill national requirements some types of fertilizers are imported from Iraq, Tunisia, Italy and America. In 2013-14 Pakistan imported chemical fertilizers worth 584 million dollars.

**5. Edible oil**

Pakistan imports edible oil mostly from America, Sri Lanka and Malaysia. According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2013-14, Pakistan spent approximately 1608 million dollars on import of edible oil.

**6. Tea**

Tea is consumed in large quantities in Pakistan. Pakistan imports tea mostly from Bangladesh, Kenya and Sri Lanka. A lot of foreign exchange is spent on this. In 2013-14 Pakistan imported tea worth 247 million dollars approximately.

**7. Miscellaneous**

A large amount of foreign exchange is spent on the import or pharmaceuticals, paper, armaments, milk products, dry fruits, pulses, electrical goods, computers, pesticides, mobiles and cars.

## COMPOSITION OF PAKISTAN TRADE

### Composition of exports

According to facts and figures of 2013-14, the total exports of Pakistan were in 3 fields. Cotton and cotton products (53.9%) rice approximated by (8.7%), leather and leather goods (4.9%). According to facts and figures of exports, in 2013-14 the share of the following in the total exports was consumable goods 15%. Semi-finished goods 10 % and finished goods 75%.

### Composition of imports

In 2013-14 the share of 8 sectors in the total imports was approximately 80% machinery, petroleum and petroleum manufactures chemical, transports, edible oil, iron and steel, fertilizer and tea. According to composition of the total imports in 2013-14 the share of

each was: heavy goods 30%, raw material for heavy goods 10 %, raw material for consumable goods 51% and consumable goods 9%.

**Direction of Pakistan trade**

Pakistan's exports are mostly being bought by 5 countries, America, Germany, Britain, Hong Kong and United Arab Emirates. In 2013-14 the share of the following countries in Pakistan exports was 61%.

| Large markets for exports 2013-14 | |
|---|---|
| **Country's name** | **% share** |
| America | 15% |
| China | 10% |
| UAE | 8% |
| Afghanistan | 7% |
| Britain | 6% |
| Germany | 4% |
| France | 3% |
| Bangladesh | 3% |
| Italy | 3% |
| Spain | 2% |
| Other countries | 39% |
| **Total balance** | **100%** |

Most of Pakistan's imports come from only 6 countries America, Britain, Germany, Japan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. According to table below the share of these countries in Pakistan's imports was 73% in 2013-14.

| Large markets for imports 2013-14 | |
|---|---|
| **Country's name** | **%share** |
| UAE | 17% |
| China | 16% |
| Kuwait | 10% |
| Saudi Arabia | 7% |
| Malaysia | 5% |
| Japan | 4% |
| India | 4% |
| America | 4% |
| Germany | 3% |
| Indonesia | 3% |

| | |
|---|---|
| Other countries | 27% |
| **Total balance** | **100%** |

**Balance of trade**

The difference between the value of exports and imports of any country in a given time frame is called balance of trade. If the value of exports is higher than value of imports then this balance of trade is profitable for a country. Contrary to this if the value of imports is higher than the value of exports then this is called trade deficit. The type of trade is unprofitable and country falls prey to debt. In 2011-12, Pakistan's exports were 20474 million American dollars and imports were worth 33157 million American dollars. In this manner our trade deficit was 12683 million dollars.

**Q:6 Explain the importance of the sea ports and dry ports of Pakistan.**
**Ans:**

**Outline**

1. Introduction
2. Sea ports of Pakistan
3. Karachi sea port
4. Bin Qasim sea port
5. Gawadar sea port
6. Pakistan national shipping corporation
7. Dry ports of Pakistan
8. Lahore dry port
9. Hyderabad dry port
10. Sialkot dry port
11. Dry ports of Multan and Peshawar
12. Other dry ports
13. Development in trade
14. Increase in economic development
15. Role in industrial development
16. Provision of employment
17. Rise in living standards
18. Conclusion

**1. Introduction**

The Arabian ocean in the south of Pakistan plays a vital role in the economy of Pakistan. It connects Pakistan with other countries and provides international sea routes for international trade. The important sea ports are Karachi, Bin Qasim and Gawadar. Most of our trade is done through these ports. Therefore it is then transported to the whole country through dry ports.

**2. Sea ports of Pakistan**

Pakistan has long coastal belt along the Arabian Sea. We have three main seaports: Karachi, Bin Qasim and Gwadar. Here we will discuss their location, usage and importance.

**3. Karachi sea port**

Karachi is the oldest seaport of Pakistan. It is an international sea port. It plays the role of the backbone of our trade. Our international trade is mostly carried through this seaport ships and oil tankers load and unload the trade goods here.

**4. Bin Qasim sea port**

Bin Qasim seaport is in the east of Karachi. It is situated near Pakistan steel mills. We import raw iron for the mill through this seaport. It was constructed to fulfill the need of growing trade of the country. It has eight berths for the ships.

**5. Gawadar sea port**

Gawadar seaport has been constructed in collaboration with china. It has the latest and modern facilities. It is important for our defence and trade. In future, it would be one of the most advanced seaports of the world.

**6. Pakistan National Shipping Corporation**

Pakistan national Shipping Corporation is responsible for the management of seaports and ships. It has more than 50 cargo ships. These ships transport trade goods to the sea ports of china and japan and to the Muslim countries, Europe, Britain and America. They also bring trade goods to Pakistan. These are a big source of our national income.

**7. Dry ports of Pakistan**

In 1967 the ministry of industry gave the plan of dry ports to the government of Pakistan. These dry ports hold a key position in the national and international trade through land routes. Important dry ports of Pakistan are given below.

**8. Lahore dry port**

Lahore dry port was the first dry port constructed in 1973. The plan was extremely successful. Since then it has been playing a vital role in national and international trade.

**9. Hyderabad dry port**

After the success of Lahore dry port, Hyderabad dry port was constructed in 1984. It facilitated trade to interior Sindh and Baluchistan.

**10. Sialkot dry port**

Sialkot dry port was constructed by private sector in 1985. It decreased the burden on Lahore dry port. Transport of goods to interior Punjab became easy.

**11. Dry ports of Multan and Peshawar**

To fulfill the growing needs, Pakistan railways constructed dry ports in Multan and Peshawar. Railway also connected all the dry ports by railway lines and transport of goods became easier.

**12. Other dry ports**

Few other dry ports of Pakistan are the dry ports of Quetta, Faisalabad and Rawalpindi.

**13. Development in trade**

Seaports and dry ports of Pakistan are playing a very important role in the development of our national and international trade. Seaports have connected Pakistan with other countries and dry ports connect all the areas of Pakistan and make trade easy.

**14. Increase in economic development**

These seaports and dry ports are extremely important for the economic development of the country. They provide material to all the sectors of economy and transport finished goods to market

**15. Role in industrial development**

Our industries need raw material from other countries and areas. Seaports and dry ports provide raw material to industries. The industries transport finished goods to national and international market.

**16. Provision of employment**

Not only that thousands of people are employed in these seaports and dry ports, also that a huge population gets employment due to seaports and dry ports. It is because they help in the growth of all the sectors of economy.

**17. Rise in living standards**

Seaports and dry ports are important for the development of all the departments of economy, especially agriculture and industry. Better things are being produced for better living. Incomes of people are growing. So, overall living standards of people is rising.

**18. Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that seaports and dry ports are playing the role of backbone of the economy of our country. Our national and international trade is growing. We are earning huge foreign exchange, economy is developing and the living standard is increasing.

**Q:7 Study the economic development of Pakistan from 1947 to 1970.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Economic development
2. Economic development of Pakistan from 1947 to 1970
3. The first period of economic development ( 1947 to 1950)
4. Economic activities before and after partition
5. Industrial conference
6. Industrial board and industrial finance corporation
7. The second period of economic development ( 1950 to 1960)
8. Korea war
9. Industrial development corporation
10. First five year plan ( 1955 to 1960)
11. The third period of economic development ( 1960 to 1970)
12. Second five year plan ( 1960 to 1965)
13. Third five year plan ( 1965 to 1970)
14. Conclusion

**1. Economic development**

According to prof. Arthur Lewis:

"The increase in the production of goods and services is called economic development."

To spend a better life, fundamental changes are brought about in the economy which results in economic development. In short, the movement of backward economy towards becoming a developed economy is called economic development.

**2. Economic development of Pakistan from 1947 to 1970**

There are three periods of economic development from 1947 to 1970. Here we will study the economic development in each period separately.

**3. The first period of economic development (1947 to 1950)**

The first period of economic development was only of three years. Pakistan came into being in 1947. It was facing a lot of economic problems. So these three years were very important for our economy.

**4. Economic activities before and after partition**

Most of the economic activities were in the hands of the Hindus before partition. The Hindus shifted to India and in Pakistan there was a huge vacuum of experts. Mostly the refugees, who came from India, settled in Karachi. So Karachi became the centre of economic activities.

**5. Industrial conference**

The government held an industrial conference in 1947. It recommended establishing those industrial units which use existing raw material.

**6. Industrial board and industrial finance corporation**

The government established industrial board and industrial Finance Corporation to promote the work of investors. From here began economic development of Pakistan.

**7. The second period of economic development (1950 to 1960)**

The second period of economic development is important because Pakistan progressed a lot in industrial sector. Large scale industry flourished and many factories were established.

**8. Korea war**

During Korea war Pakistan followed a soft trade policy and earned a lot of foreign exchange. After Korea war there was a fall in the prices of raw material. The government imposed restrictions on import. It benefited our industry.

**9. Industrial Development Corporation**

Industrial Development Corporation was established in 1952. It was a financial organization. It invested in Cement, Paper, Sui gas pipeline and Shipyards etc.

**10. First five year plan (1955 to 1960)**

In second period, the government gave first five year plan. Its volume was 1080 crore rupees. It was a good plan with regard to objectives but could not achieve its all objectives. Many industries were established but exports could not flourish. The balance of payment was upset due to increase in imports.

**11. The third period of economic development (1960 to 1970)**

Gen. Ayyub Khan came to power in 1958. He gave severe punishments to hoarders, smugglers and black marketers. Attention was paid to heavy machinery as steel industry and petro chemicals etc.

**12. Second five year plan (1960 to 1965)**

The volume of second five year plan was 1900 crore rupees but in 1961 it was raised to 2300 crore. There was improvement in economic development. It achieved its goals and in some fields even crossed its set targets. It has special significance in economic development of Pakistan.

**13. Third five year plan (1965 to 1970)**

The volume of this plan was 5200 crore rupees. Due to 1965 war, this plan could not produce favourable resources and conditions. So this plan was not very successful. There was less improvements in Exports, industry and Agriculture. There was drop in the rate of investment.

**14. Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that Pakistan struggled a lot after its emergence. We faced a lot of problems. But in the first three periods, the economic development of Pakistan took a start and started developing slowly. The political condition of the country had not been stable, so there was not a sharp improvement in the economy of the country.

**Q:8 Explain the reserves, economic values and distribution of metallic and non-metallic Minerals.**

**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Petroleum
3. Natural gas
4. Copper
5. Iron ore
6. Coal
7. Rock salt
8. Chromite
9. Gypsum
10. Limestone
11. Marble
12. Sulphur
13. Conclusion

**1. Introduction**

Minerals are divided into two groups, metallic and non- metallic. In Pakistan the metallic minerals includes iron, Copper and chromites etc. The non- metallic minerals include Petroleum, natural gas, salt, limestone, marble and Gypsum etc. Their detail is given below:

**2. Petroleum**

The pothwar plateau in Pakistan is an ancient region of petroleum production. The oil wells of this area are located in Balkassar, Khor, Dhallian, Joyamir, Mianwali, Kot Sarong, Miyal, Asdhi and Kaaziyan. In lower Sindh the important oil producing areas are Khaskheli,

Kinaat, Tando Allah Yar and Zamzama. These reserves have an important role in fulfilling the country's requirements.

**3. Natural gas**

Natural gas was discovered in Pakistan in 1952 at Sui. Natural gas is a cheap source of energy. This gas is used not only domestically but also in industries. Using pipelines, natural gas is transported to nearly all the big cities of Pakistan.

In Punjab there are natural gas reserves in Dhodak, Pirkoh, Dhallian and Miyal. It reserves are found in Uch and Zun in Balochistan and in Khairpur, Mizrani, Saari, Hundi, Kandkot and Sarang in Sindh.

**4. Copper**

In ancient times copper was used only to make coins and utensils etc. Now a days in Pakistan it is used to make electrical products, especially wires etc. The copper reserves discovered in Balochistan in districts Chaghi, Saindak, Kalat, Zhob and other areas are very important. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa copper reserves are found in Chitral and Hazara.

**5. Iron ore**

The iron reserves discovered in Pakistan are estimated at 430 million tons. Iron ore was produced in Pakistan in 1957. Iron ore reserves were discovered in Kalabagh (district Mianwali) domal Nisaar (district Chitral), Langrial and Chilghazi (district Chaghi). Due to difficulties in transportation there is less profit.

**6. Coal**

In Pakistan coal is used for producing thermal electricity, baking bricks and for domestic purposes. Coal is mined in areas of Salt Mountain in Punjab, Dandot, Pihd and Makarwal. In sindh there are coal mines in Thar, Jampir, Sarang and Lakhra.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa coal reserves are found only in hungu. In Balochistan mining is being carried out in Khost, Sharg, Digari, Shirin Aab, Mach Bolan and Harnai.

**7. Rock salt**

Pakistan has more than 100 million ton of reserves of rock salt. These are used for eating as well as in the chemical industry.

In Pakistan huge reserves of rock salt are found in Salt Mountain in Khewra (district Jhelum). Vast reserves are also found in Kalabagh (district Mianwali), Warcha (district khushab) and Bahadur Khel (district Karak).

Rock salt is also obtained from Lasbela and near Makran's coast in Balochistan, and also maripur (Karachi).

**8. Chromite**

Chromite is mostly used for steel manufacturing. More than 25 large reserves of chromite have been discovered in Pakistan. Chromite is exported to many countries. It is also used in Karachi Steel mill.

In Balochistan reserves of chromite are found in Muslim Bagh, Chaghi and Kharaan. Reserves of it have been discovered in Malakand and Mohmand Agency in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

**9. Gypsum**

Huge reserves of gypsum are found in Pakistan. These are estimated in excess of 350 million tons. In the preparation of phosphate fertilizer, gypsum is used as a raw material. It is

also used in cement industry, paper manufacturing, plaster of Paris, sulphuric acid, paint and polish industry and also in Rubber Industry.

In Pakistan gypsum is found in Khewra, Dandot, Daud Khel, Quaidabad, Rohri, Kohat, Dera Ghazi Khan, Loralai and Sibbi etc.

**10. Limestone**

Limestone is used in glass manufacturing, soap making, paper manufacturing, cement manufacturing, Steel manufacturing, making of bleaching powder, white washing of building, paint manufacturing, Steel leaf lime and soda Ash industry.

In Pakistan limestone is mostly found in Northern and western mountainous areas. Reserves of limestone are found in Daud Khel, Wah, Rohri, Hyderabad, Sibbi, Dera Ghazi Khan, Kohat, Nowshera and Khizdaar.

**11. Marble**

Marble is used for floors and walls of buildings. There are different types and colours of Marbles in Pakistan. There are reserves of marble in Mardan, Swat, Nowshera, Hazara, Chaghi, Gilgit and Attock.

**12. Sulphur**

The reserves of sulphur in Pakistan are approximately 0.8 million tons. Sulphur is used in ordnance factories, sulphuric acid, chemical industries, medicine manufacturing industry, preparation of Ammonium Sulphate fertilizer, preparation of paints and colours. Sulphur is used in Balochistan Sultan Mountains (district Chaghi), Sunny (district Kachi) and Kalat. Sulphur reserves are found in Karachi, Hyderabad in Sindh and in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in Peshawar and Chitral.

**13. Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that Almighty Allah has blessed us with rich mineral resources. So we should exploit these resources very carefully and use them for the maximum benefits of the nation and development of economy.

**Q:9 Discuss the role of agriculture in the economy of Pakistan.**

Ans:

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Source of food
3. Source of national income
4. Raw material to industries
5. Employment opportunities
6. Source of foreign exchange
7. Source of economic development
8. Rise in living standard
9. Price stability
10. Development of backward areas
11. Balance of payments
12. Conclusion

**1. Introduction**

Pakistan is an agricultural country. More than 60% population of Pakistan is busy in agriculture sector. A good portion of our national income comes from agriculture. Our Industrial Development also depends on development in agriculture. Here we will discuss the importance of agriculture.

**2. Source of food**

Man's basic need is food which is provided by agriculture sector. Our agriculture is fulfilling the food necessities of huge population. Food crops of summer and winter provides food to animals also. Either we don't have to import food or we have to spend very less on import of food.

**3. Source of national income**

Agriculture is the main source of national income of our country. A huge population is busy in agriculture. It increases National and international trade. We earn foreign exchange by exporting Agriculture Products.

**4. Raw material to industries**

Many of our industries depend upon agriculture sector. They get raw material from agriculture. Flour Mills, sugar mills, rice mills, cotton and textile industry, ghee mills, soap industry, bread, juice factories and food products, all rely on agriculture.

**5. Employment opportunities**

A large portion of population of Pakistan is directly or indirectly related to the agricultural sector. Millions of people are busy in production of crops; millions are busy in buying and selling in markets. Many people are involved in transportation of agriculture. Many industries are running by the raw material of agriculture. In this way agriculture is the biggest profession in Pakistan.

**6. Source of foreign exchange**

The production in agriculture sector leads to the export of Agricultural Products. Pakistan exports rice, cotton, and Industrial Products that depend on agriculture, this way we earn a lot of foreign exchange through international trade of Agricultural Products.

**7. Source of economic development**

Agriculture is a big source of national development. Nearly 24% of our collective production is from the agriculture sector. Development in trade and industry also depends on agriculture. So agriculture plays a key role in the economic development of Pakistan.

**8. Rise in living standard**

A huge population of Pakistan is earning directly or indirectly from agricultural sector. Most of our Industries use the raw materials from agriculture. It provides a big part of national income. Our economic development relies on agriculture. In the result of economic development, the living standard of people is improving.

**9. Price stability**

Pakistan is the producer of Agricultural Products. There is no sudden shortage in the supply. So there is stability in the prices of Agricultural Products. Price stability is the sign of smooth economy. It gives strength to the economy of the country.

**10. Development of backward areas**

Because most of the people are busy in agriculture, the government is providing facilities to the people of remote areas; roads are being constructed to connect those areas with markets. Education is being provided. Basic facilities of life are being provided to backward areas.

**11. Balance of payments**

Pakistan has to import industrial goods from other countries. For that we spend a huge part of our national income. At the same time we export Agricultural Products and earn foreign exchange. So agriculture keeps the balance of payment.

**12. Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that agriculture plays an extremely important role in the economy of Pakistan. All the sectors of our economy directly or indirectly depend on agriculture. It is the main source of national income. Our trade and industry depends on agriculture. Overall it provides strength to all the sectors of economy.

**Q:10 Study the economic development of Pakistan after 1980.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Economic development
2. Economic development of Pakistan after 1980
3. The fifth period of economic development ( 1980 to 1990)
4. Development in agriculture
5. Industrial policies
6. Fifth five year plan ( 1978 to 1983)
7. Sixth five year plan ( 1983 to 1988)
8. Benazir Bhutto's era ( 1988 to 1990)
9. The sixth period of economic development ( 1990 to 2000)
10. Seventh five year plan ( 1988 to 1993)
11. Eighth five year plan ( 1993 to 1998)
12. The seventh period of economic development ( 2002 to 2010)
13. Peoples party government
14. Economic development after 2010
15. Conclusion

**1. Economic development**

According to prof. Arthur Lewis:
"The increase in the production of goods and services is called economic development."

To spend a better life, fundamental changes are brought about in the economy which results in economic development. In short, the movement of backward economy towards becoming a developed economy is called economic development.

**2. Economic development of Pakistan after 1980**

Pakistan had been struggling in the first four periods of economic development. There was political instability in the country. We had seen many Martial laws. We also fought three

wars with India. In 1977 again Gen. Zia-ul-Haq imposed Martial Law in the country. Here we will discuss economic development of Pakistan after 1980.

**3. The fifth period of economic development (1980 to 1990)**

The fifth period of economic development from 1980 to 1990 is said to be the best period of industrial development. Many steps were taken to restore the confidence of private sector. Both agricultural and industrial sector flourished.

**4. Development in agriculture**

Many reforms were brought in agricultural sector. Agricultural development was 6.2 % per annum. There was record increase in the production of cotton, rice, sugarcane and wheat.

**5. Industrial policies**

Effective policies were made in 1982 and 1984 for the development of industrial sector. Steps were taken to restore the confidence of private sector. This led to encouraging increase in the rate of production of raw material.

**6. Fifth five year plan (1978 to 1983)**

The volume of fifth five year plan was 21 Arab and 2 crore rupees. It was a successful plan. Relaxations were given to industrial sector. Special attention was paid to the development of rural areas. At least 20% poor people were given help through the system of zakat.

**7. Sixth five year plan (1983 to 1988)**

During sixth five year plan quick work was carried out from 1985 to 1988 on five points program of the Prime Minister Muhammad Khan Junejo. There was more investment from private sector in industry and energy production departments. Roads were built to connect villages to city markets. Special attention was paid to development of backward areas. More attention was paid to education and health sectors.

**8. Benazir Bhutto's era (1988 to 1990)**

Benazir Bhutto came to power in 1988. Her government lasted till 1990. During this period the economic condition of the country was hopeful. She announced new economic policy in 1989 and gave new incentives to private sector. New industries were setup and investments were made in new fields.

**9. The sixth period of economic development (1990 to 2000)**

This period has been facing political instability. Twice the Government of Benazir Bhutto were dissolved and twice of Mian Nawaz Sharif. Gen. Pervez Musharraf came to power in 1999.

**10. Seventh five year plan (1988 to 1993)**

Seventh five year plan was put in action. GDP increased by 5% per annum, industrial production increased by 5.9% and production of agriculture remained 4.7%. The rate of National Savings remained 12.7% per annum. 50 medical centres were established in urban areas.

**11. Eighth five year plan (1993 to 1998)**

During this plan, National Institutions were handed over to private sector. Pakistan faced economic sanctions due to atomic blasts. To the exports of Pakistan decreased by

24.9%. This was the last five year plan. After that only Annual development plans are prepared.

**12. The seventh period of economic development (2002 to 2010)**

The pace of economic development in Gen. Pervez Musharraf's 9 years government was 7%. The Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz took many steps of economic development but the problems of common man increased greatly. Goods of daily use became more expensive.

**13. Peoples party government**

Pakistan peoples party came to power in the election of 2008. The country has been facing economic problems continuously in that government.

**14. Economic development after 2010**

The Government of peoples party remained till 2013. During that period the country has not been making good progress in economic field. The Muslim League (Nawaz) came to power in the elections 2013. This government has inherited many problems from the previous government. It is trying to solve economic problems of the country.

**15. Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that Pakistan showed considerable economic development till 1988. After that there has been great political instability in the country. Now Pakistan is surrounded by huge economic problems. The economic condition of common man is not good. The government is trying to bring the country out of the situation.

**Q:11 Write a note on hydro-electric power.**
**Ans:**

**Hydro-electric Power**

**1. Introduction**

In our country, suitable areas for producing hydro-electric power are located in the Northern and western mountain ranges in the plains. It is possible to produce hydro-electric power through increasing the force of flowering water in rivers and streams.

**2. Large plans for producing hydroelectric power:**

**BIG PROJECTS**

i. **Tarbela Dam**
It is located on a river Indus. It is the biggest plan for production of hydro-electric power.

ii. **Ghazi Barotha**
It is the second biggest project of hydro-electric power.

iii. **Mangla dam**
It is located on the river Jhelum. It is the third biggest source of hydro-electric power in Pakistan.

iv. **Warsak dam**
It has been built on river Kabul.

v. **Chashma hydro-electric power station**
It has been built at Chashma near Mianwali.

**SMALL PROJECTS**

i. **Malakand and dargai hydro-electric power station**
Hydro-electric power station has been built in malakand and Dargai.

ii. **Rasool hyrdro electric power station**
Another important hydro-electric power station has been built in Rasool on the Head Rasool.

**Q:12 Write a note on natural gas.**
**Ans:**

**Natural Gas**

**1. Source of energy**

It is an extremely cheap and clean source of energy. It is an excellent alternative to coal and petroleum. It has been supplied to all big cities of Pakistan through pipelines.

**2. Reserves of the natural gas**

The largest Reserves of natural gas were discovered in Sui Balochistan in 1952. It is one of the largest reserves of the world. It is also discovered in potohar in Punjab. Approximately reserves of natural gas are 29.671 trillion cubic feet.

**3. Consumption of natural gas**

Besides domestic use, natural gas is also used in urea, rayon, plastic and many other industries as raw material. Percentage is as under:

Domestic use = 23.2 %
In thermal electricity = 26.1%
In industries = 21.7 %
Production of fertilizers = 19%
For transport (CNG) =7%

**4. Conclusion**

It is a precious gift of nature. But unfortunately many people of small cities, towns and villages are deprived of it many wealthy people are involved in gas theft and they should be taken to the task by the government. It can help to overcome the crisis of gas load-shedding.

# Unit 8: Population, Society and Culture of Pakistan
# Long Question

**Q:1 Explain the basic features of Pakistani society and culture.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Definition of culture
3. Explanation
4. Social values
5. Foods
6. Religious uniformity
7. Mixed culture
8. Dress
9. Fairs and Urses
10. Sports
11. Religious festivals
12. Customs and traditions
13. Different arts
14. Conclusion



**1. Introduction**

The Identity of country is due to its culture. When the people of a nation live together for a long period of time, they have many similar points. They have same traditions and Customs, local laws, entertainments, Sports, arts and rules of community life. These special aspects make a nation different and distinct from other Nations.

**2. Definition of culture**

Culture is related to all types of knowledge and arts, laws and beliefs, traditions and Customs. It is also related to the thoughts and actions of humans.

**3. Explanation**

Culture is a whole and it thrives due to the intentional or unintentional actions of people living in an area. Their beliefs, customs and traditions, knowledge and arts, laws and social behaviours are included in it. The main features of culture and Society are given below:

**4. Social values**

In all the areas of Pakistan, excellent social values are found. Respect for elders, love for the youth and showing respect for women are our values. People share each other's grief and joy. In rural areas, Panchayats solve many disputes at the local level.

**5. Foods**

Different areas of Pakistan have different food choices. In the Punjab and Sindh vegetables, pulses, meat and rice are favourite. In Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa people eat meat, dry and fresh fruits, wheat, Barley and rice. For drinking, people prefer milk and Laban (lassi) in the Punjab. In Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa people prefer green tea (Kahwa). Sajji and Karahi Gosht are appreciated everywhere.

**6. Religious uniformity**

There is religious uniformity in Pakistan. Pakistan's most important recognition is Islam. We give comparatively little importance to caste and creed, colour and race and regional classes. The constitution of Pakistan gives complete protection to the minorities. There is religious tolerance as well.

**7. Mixed culture**

In the past, people who settled in areas which now comprise Pakistan came from different areas. Whichever group came, it brought with it its customer, traditions, festivals, dress, food and style of Living. These groups had an influence on each other and a mixed culture emerged.

**8. Dress**

Pakistani dress are made keeping in mind climatic and religious needs. In the rural areas of Punjab, men wear dhoti, kurta, shalwar, kameez and turban. Women like to wear dupatta, shalwar and kurta. In urban areas shalwar kameez, pant and coat, sherwani and waist coat are preferred. A shalwar with many folds is preferred in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh. Women like to wear embroidered clothes. On the occasion of a wedding, the bridal dresses are very beautiful.

**9. Fairs and Urses**

Countless fairs and urses are organized each year in Pakistan. These fairs and urses reflect our culture. The urses of the great saints Hazrat Data Ganj Baksh Ali Hajvery, Hazrat Farid-ud-Din Shakr Ganj, Hazrat Shah Rukn Aalim Multani, Hazrat Baha-ud-din Zikriya Multani, Hazrat Madhy Lal Hussain (Mela Charaghan), Hazrat Sayedin Shah, Hazrat Sachal Sarmast in Sindh, Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai in Sindh are held yearly. The annual fair of Sibbi is also very famous.

**10. Sports**

The Pakistani teams of cricket, hockey, and squash etc. Are world famous. The tournaments of different sports are held at district, divisional, provincial and the national level. Polo is extremely popular in Gilgit and the Northern Areas.

**11. Religious festivals**

The majority of the population of Pakistan is Muslims. They celebrate their different religious and social festivals with fervour. These festivals include Eid-ul-Fiter, Eid -ul- Azha, Eid -milad-un -Nabi, Shab-e-Meraj and Shab-e-Baraat. These festivals are an important part of our centuries old culture. Youm-e-Ashur is observed with religious respect and dignity.

**12. Customs and traditions**

Pakistani citizens behave according to specific customs and traditions on different occasions. Marriage is an Islamic obligation and on a specific day the custom of Nikah is observed. As soon as a Muslim child is born the Azan (call to prayer) is recited in His/her ear on that he/she realizes that due to the blessings of Allah Almighty he/she is born into a

Muslim family. When a Muslim passes away, relatives, near and dear ones and acquaintances gather at the deceased's house. After Namaz-e-Janaza, the deceased is buried. For Isall-e-Sawab, Quran Khwani is organized.

**13. Different arts**

Some important buildings of Pakistan are an attraction for tourists. These include tomb of the Quaid-d-Azam ( Karachi), Alfalah Building, Badshahi Mosque, Shahi Qila, Wapda House ( all in Lahore), Faisal Mosque ( Islamabad). Handicrafts have great importance in Pakistan. Men and women make handicrafts. These Handicrafts are much appreciated in foreign countries. The art of painting and calligraphy is very unique.

**14. Conclusion**

So as a conclusion we can say that Pakistani society is rich in culture. Our cultural values are based on Islamic culture and ethics. Our food, dresses, festivals, fairs, sports and work of art prove that Pakistani culture excels in its manifestation.

**Q:2 Elaborate the educational structure in Pakistan.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Prep education
3. Primary education
4. Middle education
5. Secondary Education
6. Higher Secondary Education
7. University education
8. Examination system
9. Conclusion

**1. Introduction**

The study of the progress of developed countries shows that education has played the basic role in their development. Pakistan is a developing country. Our system of education is also equally important for our progress. Here we will discuss the educational structure in Pakistan.

**2. Prep education**

The education before class one is called prep education. Usually the children between 3 and 4 years study at this level.

**3. Primary education**

The education from class -1 to class -5 is called primary education. It is imparted in primary schools and masjid schools.

**4. Middle education**

The education from class -6 to class- 8 is called middle education. At this level, the students are prepared for secondary education.

**5. Secondary Education**

The education from 9th to 10th class is called Secondary Education. At this level the students are prepared for higher secondary education in specific different fields.

**6. Higher Secondary Education**

The higher secondary education comprises 11th and 12th classes. It is also called "Intermediate". At this stage, arts, science and commerce education is imparted.

**7. University education**

University education starts after Higher Secondary Education. There are many kinds of University education.

i. At graduation level, it includes: B.A, B.Sc., M.Com etc. Few other degrees have also been included at graduation level.
ii. At post -graduation level, it includes M.A, M.Sc., and M.Com etc. Few other degrees have also been included at post-graduation level.

**8. Examination system**

1. The examinations of 5th and 8th classes are conducted by education department.
2. Examinations of other classes up to 7, are conducted at school level.
3. The examinations of 9th, 10th 1styear and 2nd year are conducted by Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education.
4. The examinations of graduation and post -graduation levels are conducted by the respective universities.

**9. Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that the system of Education in Pakistan has many levels. But there is a strong need of improvement in our education system, especially our syllabus, examination system and marking system demand a lot of improvement.

**Q:3 Why is Urdu called the national language of communication in Pakistan?**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. National language
3. Symbol of national identity
4. Symbol of Islamic culture
5. Role in National Unity
6. Role of Urdu media
7. Easy to understand
8. Rich Urdu literature
9. Daily language of common use
10. Wide range of words
11. Symbol of nationalism
12. Conclusion

**1. Introduction**

Presently, only few languages have the status of international languages as very few languages are spoken in many parts of the world. Urdu is one of those languages which is spoken by the people of the sub-continent in many parts of the world. It is our national language which is the source of Unity and communication all over the country.

**2. National language**

Urdu has great services in Pakistan movement. Quaid-e-Azam declared Urdu as national language of Pakistan. It is specially spoken and understood in all the areas of Pakistan. So it is a big source of communication among people of different regions.

**3. Symbol of national identity**

Urdu is the symbol of the national identity of the Muslims of the sub-continent. The Urdu- Hindi controversy in 1867, played an important role in laying the foundation of The Identity of the Muslims as a different nation. It kept the Muslims United. Urdu language is the identity of Pakistanis. So most of the Pakistanis use Urdu for communication.

**4. Symbol of Islamic culture**

Urdu is the symbol of our Islamic culture. That's why the Muslims sacrificed their lives in Urdu -Hindi controversy. Urdu has guarded our culture and civilization over the centuries in the sub-continent. Urdu has preserved our cultural values and has promoted the Islamic culture. It is read, spoken and understood in every area.

**5. Role in National Unity**

People of Pakistan speak many different languages in their native areas. These are just local languages, not understood out of the region. So all Pakistanis use Urdu for their communication with the people of other areas. Then they understand the similarities in culture and traditions. So they become united as one Nation.

**6. Role of Urdu media**

Urdu media is liked, read and watched all over the country in all the regions. Most of the people like to read Urdu newspapers and books. Mostly they Watch Urdu channels. So they keep in contact with all the areas of Pakistan. So Urdu is a great source of communication.

**7. Easy to understand**

Urdu itself was never a language; it is the mixture of different languages. It comprises words of other languages. So it is not at all difficult to learn, speak and understand Urdu. This is the reason that it is spoken in every area at local level also. So it is the biggest source of communication.

**8. Rich Urdu literature**

Urdu literature is very rich in poetry and prose. It also carries huge Islamic literature. So most of the people love to read Urdu literature. That is the reason that Urdu is the most popular language as a source of communication.

**9. Daily language of common use**

Urdu is the daily language of common use for most part of the population. They feel easier and proud in speaking Urdu. In local and backward areas it is even the symbol of status and symbol of education.

**10. Wide range of words**

Urdu is not a limited language. It is a mixture of many different languages. So it has a wide range of words in it. These characteristics make it more popular and easier for daily use. It gives good expression to the human feelings and sentiments. So it is a popular source of communication.

**11. Symbol of nationalism**

Urdu as a national language is the symbol of nationalism. While speaking Urdu we feel proud to be Pakistanis. It keeps the people United as a nation. It gives us our national identity. It reflects our culture and civilization. So it is important source of communication in Pakistan.

**12. Conclusion**

So as a conclusion we can say that Urdu is the national language of our country. It is playing the basic role as the biggest source of communication. It is very easily spoken, read and understood in all the local regions. So it has kept the nation united.

**Q:4 Explain the various stages of development of the Punjabi and Sindhi languages.**
**Ans:**

**Introduction**

Language is the main source of communication for the people of a country. It gives identity and creates unity. Our national language is Urdu but our different provinces and areas have their local languages. Here we will study the stages of development of Punjabi and Sindhi languages.

**PUNJABI**

Punjabi is the language of the Punjab province. It is spoken in the whole province but there are different accents of different areas. The people of all areas in Punjab understand these accents.

**1. Accents of Punjabi**

Due to historical and geographical changes, Punjabi has six major accents and all the accents have different names, i.e. Shah Puri, Majhi, Pahari, Saraiki, Dhani and Pothwar. Majhi is said to be the best accent which is spoken in Lahore and surrounding areas.

**2. Beginning of Punjabi literature**

The knowledge and literature of Punjabi can be traced to Mahmood's Ghaznavi's times. At that time, the topic of Punjabi poetry was mysticism, love and romance, and patriotism.

**3. Beginning of Punjabi poetry**

The beginning of Punjabi poetry was in mysticism. Hazrat Baba Fareed Ganj Shakar, Baba Guru Nanak, Shah Hussain, Sultan Bahu, Bulley Shah and Khawaja Farid used Punjabi in Mystic poetry and made it popular.

**4. Modes of expression**

Punjabi modes of expressions have depicted tender feelings. They include Waar, Dhot, Mahiya, Doha, Ghori, Sathni, Tappa and Simmi etc. In late 20th century the intellectuals rendered services in Prose, Drama, Novel research and criticism.

**5. Punjabi folk tales**

Punjabi folk tales have special significance in Punjabi literature. The most important folk tales are:

1. Qissa Heer Ranjha of Waris Shah
2. Qissa Sassi Punnu of Hashim Shah
3. Qissa Sohni Mahiwal of Fazal Shah
4. Qissa Mirza Sahiban of Hafiz Barkhurdar

**6. Punjabi novels**

Punjabi novel writing also excelled in later period. Among famous Punjabi novel writers, Dabir Singh Meeran Singh and Sayedan Buksh Minhas are most famous novelists.

**7. After 20th century**

After 20th century different people did invaluable work in novel writing, drama writing, narrative writing, Research and criticism and other forms of prose.

**8. Role of media**

In modern age, media is also playing an important role in the promotion of Punjabi. Punjabi films have attraction for people. Television and radio are also serving in the development of Punjabi language.

**9. Punjabi education**

Punjabi is being taught as an elective subject at intermediate, graduation and post-graduation levels. There is a department of Punjabi in the Punjab University. The courses of M.A and Ph.D are taught there.



## SINDHI

Sindhi is the language of Sindh province. It is related to Ariyai family. It is also spoken in different accents in Indus River Valley and the areas near it.

**1. Accents of Sindhi**

Sindhi is an ancient language, so it has different accents. They include Saahti, Kichi, Kathiawari, Aqdi, Kohistanis, Saraiki and Vicholi. The highest standard of its accent is foremost in literary and journalistic writings. The most standard accent is Saahti.

**2. Effects of other languages**

Sindhi has the effects of other languages which include Greek, Turkish, Irani, Darawari, Sanskirt, Arabic, Persian and other ancient languages. After the advent of the British, English words were also included in Sindhi.

**3. Old cultural heritage**

Sindhi is the language of the Indus valley. The Indus valley civilization is one of the Ancient civilizations of the world. So Sindhi is stronger than any other language of Pakistan due to its cultural heritage.

**4. Translation of Holy Quran**

Sindhi was read and written in Sindh even before the advent of Islam. After the advent of Islam, all the local languages of the whole Muslim world, Sindhi was the first language to have a translation of Holy Quran.

**5. Early age of Sindhi literature**

From 1050 to 1350, there was a great literary and religious work in Sindhi. This was the early age of sindhi literature. In that period the important topics were patriotism, determination, self -respect and spiritual faiths.

**6. Modes of Sindhi literature**

Different modes were adopted for expression in Sindhi literature. They include Dastaan,Qissa and Gunaan. Gunaan is a unique style of Sindhi poetry.

**7. Golden age of sindhi**

Different mystic poets adopted sindhi for expression. They include Shah Abdul Latif Bhatai, Sachal Sarmast and many others. This age is called the golden age of sindhi literature. Mysticism was the main topic of this age.

**8. Contribution in sindhi**

Many teachers, Scholars and preachers contributed in development of sindhi. Abdul Hasan sindhi used Arabic script create new script in sindhi. Makhdoom Muhammad Hashim wrote about 150 books in Persian and Sindhi on religion. Akhwand Aziz Ullah wrote a prose translation of the Holy Quran.

**9. The British period**

During the British rule, sindhi developed a lot. Mirza Qaleech Baig wrote about 400 books on poetry and other topics. Maulvi Malaah wrote the translation of the Holy Quran in verse.

**10. Sindhi Education**

There is a department of Sindhi in Sindh University, Jamshoro, Higher education of Sindhi is provided there. In schools and colleges also, sindhi is taught as a subject.

**11. Modern age**

In the modern age, a lot of work is being done for the promotion of Sindhi language. Television and radio are playing their role in its growth. It is making speedy progress through media.

**Q:5 Elaborate the major problems of Pakistan.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Inflation
3. Disorderly state of Health and cleanliness
4. Illiteracy and ignorance
5. Weak economy
6. Poverty
7. Political instability
8. Lack of awareness
9. Unequal distribution of wealth
10. Unemployment and crimes
11. Corruption and Bribe
12. Conclusion

**1. Introduction**

Pakistan is a developing country. In 66 years of its creation, it could not make its place among the developed countries. The major problem of our country has been political instability. It has given rise to many other problems. Here we will discuss the major problems of Pakistan.

**2. Inflation**

The inflation rate in Pakistan has been very high. Our currency has been constantly devalued. Incomes of people are less and prices are going up. As a result our savings are fewer for further investment and our standard of living is falling.

**3. Disorderly state of Health and cleanliness**

The state of Health and cleanliness in Pakistan is poor. Many people have lost their lives due to this problem. Despite scientific development, people lack of awareness of the rules of good health. They are becoming victims of diseases.

**4. Illiteracy and ignorance**

Illiteracy and ignorance are the major problem of Pakistan. Most of the people are uneducated or very less educated. They cannot differentiate between right and wrong. They cannot also play important role in the economic development of the country. They are not very useful citizens in the modern era.

**5. Weak economy**

Another major problem of Pakistan is its weak economy. It cannot support our huge population. People are unemployed. Economic policies are either not good, or they fail due to political instability. Weak economy is also the result of lack of scientific and technical education.

**6. Poverty**

Poverty is a major problem of our country. Mostly the people are unemployed. The standard of living is too low. In Pakistan 13% of city population lives below poverty line, while the ratio is 39% in villages. That means these people are earning less than $1.25 per day.

**7. Political instability**

Political instability has been a major problem of our country since its creation. Mostly there has been Martial Law in the country. The Civil government had no strength. They kept on changing. So no strong policies could be implemented in the country.

**8. Lack of awareness**

Another major problem of Pakistan is lack of awareness. People are uneducated. They are not aware of their National goals. They only work for their living and for their survival. They lack National spirit. So they do not play strong role in the development of the country.

**9. Unequal distribution of wealth**

Pakistan is facing another major problem of unequal distribution of wealth. Rich people are becoming richer and the poor are facing further poverty. It is due to weak economic policies. As a result there is hatred among the poor for the rich. This class distinction is dangerous and alarming.

**10. Unemployment and crimes**

The country is facing a dangerous problem of unemployment. Most people have no employment. They are living below poverty line. So they get involved in different crimes for their survival. The crime rate is increasing day by day.

**11. Corruption and Bribe**

Corruption is a big problem in our country. It has spread its roots at all levels. Right from the poor to the high officials, all are involved in corruption. People consider it easy to give bribe for their work. And the authorities consider it their right to get bribe.

**12. Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that Pakistan is facing a large number of problems. But political instability, lack of education and unemployment are the major issues. Our economy is weak due to lack of national spirit and needs quick measures for improvement.

**Q:6 Illustrate the role of minorities in Pakistan.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Rights of minorities
3. Role of minorities
4. Services in law
5. Justice A.R. Cornelius
6. Justice Badi-uz-Zaman Kaikaos
7. Justice Rana Bhagwan Das
8. Dr. Abdul Salam
9. Services in Army
10. Services in health
11. Services in sports
12. Conclusion

**1. Introduction**

Pakistan is an Islamic country. 98% of its population is Muslim. 2% minorities are also living in Pakistan. They include Christians, Hindus, Sikhs and Qadyanis etc. The right of the minorities have been fully protected in Pakistan. So they live freely in our country and play their respective role in different fields.

**2. Rights of minorities**

- Under the law, the minorities enjoy full Liberty in Pakistan. They have their rights equal to the Muslim citizens.
- They have complete liberty to worship according to their religions. They can freely follow their customs, tradition and values.
- They have their seats reserved in all the provincial assemblies and in national assembly. They also have their share in the local government.
- They have equal chances in economic field. They can buy properties, do any business and apply for any job.

- They have rights to get education and use every available source to make their future bright.

**3. Role of minorities**

The minorities have always played their role effectively in different fields. They have rendered useful services in agriculture, industry, defence, police, Sports, education etc.

**4. Services in law**

The minorities have rendered very useful services in the field of law. The important names have been given below.

**5. Justice A.R. Cornelius**

Justice A.R. Cornelius is a famous name in the field of law. He was the chief justice of the Supreme Court. He was expert in Shariah and Fiqah. He played a major role in compiling the constitution of 1973.

**6. Justice Badi-uz-Zaman Kaikaos**

Justice Badi-uz-Zaman Kaikaos performed duty as a justice in Supreme Court for eight years. He had great knowledge of Quran and Sunnah.

**7. Justice Rana Bhagwan Das**

Justice Rana Bhagwan Das has been the justice in the supreme court of Pakistan. He also rendered useful services in the field of law.

**8. Dr. Abdul Salam**

Dr. Abdul Salam served a great deal in the field of Physics. He is a world famous scientist who won the Nobel Prize in physics.

**9. Services in Army**

Many members of minorities performed duties in the armed forces of Pakistan. Har Charan Singh was the first Sikh officer to get commission in Army. Other important names are Group Captain Eric Garden Hall, Wing Commanders Nazeer Latif and Narvin and flight Lieutenant William D.Harrow Leigh. They received high civil and military awards.

**10. Services in health**

In the field of health Dr. Ruth Pfau worked for the leprosy patients till her death. Doctor Drago was famous for treating poor patients. He also received presidential award.

**11. Services in sports**

In the field of sports, Danish Kaneria, Anil Dalpat and Anthony D'Souza are the famous names. Michael Masih is famous for football and Behram D. Avari is famous for yachting.

**12. Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say the minorities flourish due to the equal rights given to them in Pakistan. Then they perform useful and important services for Pakistan in different fields.

**Q:7 Explain: " regional cultural similarities are means of integration and cohesion".**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Introduction
2. Definition of culture
3. Regional cultural similarities
4. The effect of Islamic values
5. Religious uniformity
6. Social values
7. Era of Muslim rulers
8. Education system
9. Regional mystical literature
10. Local means of information
11. Urdu language as Cohesion
12. Social and economic activities
13. Conclusion

**1. Introduction**

Different regions of our country have their own local culture but there are many similarities in the cultures of all the regions. These similarities are strong means of national Cohesion and integration. Due to these commonalities, our national culture emerges.

**2. Definition of culture**

Culture is a whole and it thrives due to the intentional or unintentional actions of the people in the area.

Edward Tyler says: "culture is related to all types of knowledge and arts, laws and beliefs, traditions and Customs. It is also related to the thoughts and actions of humans".

**3. Regional cultural similarities**

Though different regions of a country have distinctive local culture, yet there are many cultural similarities which shape the common culture of the country. Here we will discuss some of the cultural similarities of different regions.

**4. The effect of Islamic values**

Our Islamic values have strong effect on regional cultures. Brotherhood, equality, Social justice and honesty are the Islamic values found in all the regional cultures of Pakistan. These values are a means of national integration and Cohesion.

**5. Religious uniformity**

Inspite of living in different areas and having local culture, there is religious uniformity in all the regional cultures. In Pakistan, 98% of people are the Muslims and all follow same religious values. Religion is more important for them than there local culture, cast or Creed. So religion is a great source of national integration and cohesion.

**6. Social values**

Our common social values are also a means of integration and Cohesion. The people of all the regions have respect for elders, love for the youth, respect for women and priority for religion. They share the grief and joys of each other. These social values create a common culture.

**7. Era of Muslim rulers**

During the era of Muslim rulers in the sub-continent, there was great development in knowledge, literature, music, painting, construction and language. The work of Muslim artists in these Fields is our cultural heritage in all the regions. So this Heritage is a means of integrity and Cohesion.

**8. Education system**

The subject and topic included in the education systems of all the regions carry similar values. They focus at developing integration and Cohesion through syllabus. They aim at creating sense of Unity in the minds of students.

**9. Regional mystical literature**

The poetry and literature of all the language and regions reflect common values, there are lessons of mysticism, humanity, peace and Justice, love and cooperation. So all the forms of literature become the source of national integration and cohesion.

**10. Local means of information**

Our local means of information is a great source of expression of similar and diverse cultural elements. Cultural similarities prosper due to this and national integrity, cohesion and harmony are promoted. Our television, radio and print media play a vital role in producing common culture.

**11. Urdu language as Cohesion**

Urdu is our national language. It is not associated with any specific race or region. It is spoken and understood in all the areas of Pakistan. It is the biggest source of communication among the people of different areas. People love to speak Urdu and feel proud in communicating in Urdu. So it is a great source of integration and cohesion.

**12. Social and economic activities**

People of different areas travel to other areas for social and economic activities. They go to meet their friend and relatives; they go to attend fairs and urses; they travel for trade or for job purposes. These all social and economic activities give birth to mixed culture. So these are a big source of integration and cohesion.

**13. Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that regional cultural similarities are means of integration and Cohesion. Our religious values play the most important role in it. Our national language, media and social and economic activities also have the key role in developing National cultural harmony.

**Q:8 Explain the works of different poets and prose writers with reference to:**
**(a) Balochi (b) Pashto (c) Kashmiri**
**Ans:**

**(A) BALOCHI**

Balochi is spoken in Balochistan province. It is related to Aryan language. There are different views about how old Balochi is.

**1. Accents of Balochi**

There are two main accents of Balochi, Sulamni and Makrani.

**2. Balochi literature's age**

Balochi literature developed after the creation of Pakistan. A quality script of Balochi developed by adding Urdu alphabets. After that the ancient Balochi literature came in written form.

**3. Balochi poetry**

Balochi poetry can be divided into three parts. The first part is epic poetry. It included the topics of courage, grandeur, honour and bravery.

The second part is romantic poetry. The third part is folk stories.

**4. Classical prose**

In classical prose, the tales of Mir Chakar Khan, Hassan Zandu, Pir Nag Wagran and Mureed Wahani are popular.

**5. First book**

The first book in the history of Balochi language and literature was written by Sher Kamsir Mari.

**6. The British era**

During the British era, the topics of Balochi poetry were mysticism, morals and hatred against the British. Mast Tawakli was the great poet of that time.

**7. New direction to Blochi**

The first book in Balochi was published in 1960. It gave a new direction to Balochi journalism and literature. Now the Balochistan University has started Ph.D degree in the Balochi language.



**(B) PASHTO**

**1. Origin of Pashto**

Pashto or Pakhto is spoken in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It traces its origin to Bakhat or Bakht, an area in Afghanistan about five thousand years ago.

**2. Beginning of literature**

Pashto literature began in poetry. The first book of Pashto prose was written in the last decade of 18th century. The name of this book was "Patah Khazana".

**3. Influence of other languages**

Pashto literature absorbed the influence of other languages. The use of Arabic and Persian words can be seen in it.

**4. Accents of Pashto**

There are three accents of Pashto language. One is of the North-East region, the other is of the South-East and third of Zai tribe. Basically the only difference is of the pronunciation.

**5. Amir Crore**

Amir Crore is said to be the first poet of Pashto poem.

**6. Tazkara-ul-Aulia**

This old poetry Book has 1200 pages. It shows that Pashto poets of old Era also wrote in "Hamd-o-Naat" forms.

**7. Pashto alphabets**

In Muhammad Ghazanvi's era, a person "Saifullah" actually prepared Pashto alphabets which are still in use.

**8. Topics of Pashto poetry**

In Pashto poetry, the topics of Liberty, honour, war and mysticism are prominently found. Mulla Mast is said to be the leader in this form.

**9. Khushal Khan Khattak**

Khushal Khan Khattak was a great Pashto poet. He was the master of the pan and the master of the sword. He wrote about the love of the creator, love of the fellow human beings, mysticism, behaviour, liberty and bravery.

**10. Rehman Baba**

Rehman Baba is the second greatest poet of Pashto. Most of his poetry is in the mood of romance and mysticism. According to him, romance is the reason for the creation of the Universe.

**11. Folk songs**

In Pashto, folk songs like Chaarbeeta, Tappa, Laimkai are very famous. Noor Din and Mulla Maqsood were famous poets of folk songs.

**12. Pashto prose**

Pashto prose started developing in the 20th century, after the creation of Pakistan, modern writers gave new ideas to Pashto dictionary, grammar, short story, novel and drama.

## (C) KASHMIRI LANGUAGE

**1. Introduction**

According to modern research, Kashmiri language is related to the language of Indus valley. Mostly it is spoken in Kashmir. In Jammu, it is called Kashwar. The impact of Persian and Arabic is also found in Kashmiri language.

**2. Dialects of Kashmiri language**

Kashmiri has several dialects but four dialects are more famous. These include Musalmanki, Hindki, Gandoro and Gami.

**3. Eras of Kashmiri language**

Kashmiri literature is divided into five eras according to its growth and development.

**4. Era of folk songs**

In the first era, folk songs were promoted. The expression of collective thinking and feelings of Kashmiri society are found in it. It is called Rauf Yalol.

**5. Era of Shati Kanth**

In this era the topics of Ilahiyat were written about. Shati Kanth was the famous poet of this era. He was a Hindu Poet who wrote folk songs and Bhujan. Mahanay Parkash is his famous collection.

**6. Romantic era**

In the third era, romantic stories were given poetic touch. Hibba Khatoon was the famous poetess of this era. She also translated Arabic and Persian romantic stores into Kashmiri, Armani Laal and Mulla Faqir are also prominent in that era.

**7. Era of spiritualism**

The fourth era of Kashmiri literature was dominated by spiritualism. Mahmud Gami is the famous personality of that era. His poetry and accent is famous and modern in Kashmiri.

**8. Modern era**

The fifth era of Kashmiri language is said to be the modern era. We find new thoughts and trends in this era. Ghulam Ahmed Mahjor holds a special position in this era. In addition to local Creations in Kashmiri, Irani ghazal and musnavi style were also adopted as creative form.

**Q:9 Write a note on health problems in Pakistan.**
**Ans:**

**OUTLINE**

1. Limited health facilities
2. Over population
3. Contagious and fatal diseases
4. Nutritional imbalance
5. Adulteration
6. Illiteracy
7. Use of narcotics
8. Poverty
9. Unemployment
10. Conclusion

The health problems in Pakistan can be discussed under the following headings:

**1. Limited health facilities**

There is abundance of diseases and treatment of facilities are limited and below standard.

**2. Over population**

Over population is another hurdle in the way of medical facilities. This over population has paralyzed the medical structure of the country.

**3. Contagious and fatal diseases**

Each year countless people die due to different fatal diseases like Malaria, Hepatitis, tuberculosis cancer, heart diseases etc.

**4. Nutritional imbalance**

Another health problem is related to nutritional imbalance. It is causing Poor health and lack of immunity.

**5. Adulteration**

One important cause for diseases in Pakistan is the adulteration of food items. This leads to lower health standard in people.

**6. Illiteracy**

Due to illiteracy, people are not familiar with rules of health safety. There are countless heaps of dirt and garbage everywhere. Houses are not airy and well lit.

**7. Use of narcotics**

Use of narcotics is growing among the young generation. It also causes health problems.

**8. Poverty**

Due to poverty many people are not able to get the medical facilities. It is also a big problem in a developing country like Pakistan.

**9. Unemployment**

Unemployment is also a big hurdle in the way of health. Due to unemployment people are unable to fulfill their food requirements. This also increases the health problem in Pakistan.

**10. Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that our government should make such policies to eradicate the health problems in the society. It should also try to provide maximum health facilities to the citizen of Pakistan.